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## A MAJORITY FOR GRANT

### *HIS FRIENDS STRONG ENOUGH TO ABANDON THE UNIT RULE.*

A CAREFUL CANVASS SHOWING A CLEAR MAJORITY IN FAVOR OF THE EX-PRESIDENT—A PLAN FOR COERCING SENATOR CAMERON TO OBEY THE WILL OF THE OPPOSITION — SECRETARY SHERMAN PRACTICALLY OUT OF THE CONTEST.

CHICAGO, May 31.—Despite the fact that in regard to the preliminary organization they have to a certain extent been victorious, the Blaine-Sherman managers are to-night more despondent than they have been at any time since the delegates to the National Convention began to arrive in Chicago. The so-called victory to which reference is made, and in reference to which they are attempting to create a great deal of false enthusiasm, could never have been won without the aid of a large number of gentlemen who are in reality outspoken in support of Gen. Grant, though unalterably opposed to the unit rule. For the past three days it has been apparent to shrewd observers here that the unit rule was likely to be overthrown. Last night and this morning the sentiment in favor of district representation became overwhelming, many of Gen. Grant's most influential advocates joining in the demand for a free expression of the will of every individual delegate to the Convention. Prior to this time, by one means or another, the impression had been created that the gentlemen who are at the head of the spontaneous movement in favor of Gen. Grant relied for success solely upon the enforcement of the unit rule. No more erroneous impression could possibly have existed. The fact is that those political managers who have had in charge Gen. Grant's canvass have not doubted that, unit rule or no unit rule, his nomination was a foregone conclusion. Senator Conkling was at the head of the men who held this view, and upon his arrival here he at once openly declared that he did not regard the enforcement of the unit principle as being essential to the success of Gen. Grant, and that he was in doubt as to whether it would not be best for all of Gen. Grant's friends to join in a movement by which, without apparent effort of any sort, without the enforcement of any rule which might be criticised as a species of gag law, the ex-President could be declared the choice of a majority of the delegates to the Convention.

Taking advantage of this announcement, and being fully aware that many of Gen. Grant's friends were in favor of district representation, the Blaine and Sherman men, with much bluster, banded themselves together in opposition to the unit rule. Their first move was to gain possession of the National Committee, their hope being that they could thereby dictate the action of the temporary organization, select its Chairman, and make rules for its government. In this attempt, by the aid of Grant representatives who favor the district plan, and by the substitution of Senator Chaffee for the regular committeeman from Colorado, they succeeded this morning in securing a majority upon the committee. Last night a formal call was issued for a secret caucus of all those members of the committee who were opposed to the unit rule. Great care was taken that the call should not be overlooked. The blind, the lame, and the halt were strengthened and invigorated by Messrs. Chandler, Moulton, and company, and when the caucus came together it was discovered that 31 of the 47 members of the committee were present. Rejoicing in this apparent evidence of their strength, the Blaine and Sherman managers, at first, displayed an inclination to carry the committee by storm. Indeed, it was coolly proposed, among other things of the same sort, that a roll of the delegates entitled to seats should be made up to suit the caprice of the majority of the committee present. And that the roll so prepared should be called by the Secretary to the exclusion of all those delegates who did not appear upon it. Very fortunately for his cause, Mr. Chandler was wise enough to see that the adoption of the plan proposed could only result in the most violent opposition and ultimate ruin being assured if this proposition was not abandoned by those who had first advanced it; and subsequently a very much more moderate plan of procedure was agreed upon. The proposition adopted was to the effect that the committee should instruct its Chairman, Senator Cameron, to announce to the Convention the name of a temporary presiding officer, and that if a vote should be demanded upon his selection, Senator Cameron should rule that such votes should be taken by individuals, not by States, or even districts. It was further agreed, in case Senator Cameron should, at any time pending the preliminary organization, refuse to carry out the will of that faction of the committee, or desire to leave the Chair, that his place should be taken either by William E. Chandler or Eugene Hale. In case of his absolute refusal to do as the committee directed, 29 members agreed to vote in favor of a resolution providing for his removal and the substitution in his place of some other gentleman. Having agreed to take this action, the combined committeemen adjourned, and immediately a report to the effect that the unit rule was broken and Gen. Grant's defeat could not fail to be the result spread like wildfire through Chicago. On all sides Blaine and Sherman claquers went about trying to create a panic among the friends of the ex-President. They failed completely. The Grant men took the reported overthrow with the utmost complacency, and, instead of allowing themselves to be frightened by their opponents, many of them sincerely expressed a feeling of gratification, and maintained stoutly that their candidate would, under the operation of the district principle, be quite as successful as if the States vote on the unit plan. Indeed, as the day advanced, it was everywhere conceded that the nomination of Gen. Grant by the free and untrammeled vote of individual delegates would remove even the shadow of opposition to him, and bring to him and his candidacy the most enthusiastic support. This, and only this, was the result of all the hue and cry which the opposition raised in regard to what they were pleased to call their triumphant overthrow of the unit rule.

It is now assured beyond question that the combination which was entered into by the Blaine-Sherman men to bring about that end has resulted in positive good to the cause of the ex-President. John Sherman, on the contrary, has suffered severely by the union, and it is now assured beyond doubt, and freely admitted on every hand, that he is practically out of the contest. It is not likely that even the sop of the Vice-Presidency will be thrown to him. In the event of Gen. Grant's nomination, if the second place goes to Ohio, Gov. Foster is much more likely to receive it than is the Secretary of the Treasury. The selfish advocates of the distinguished financier, seeing that he cannot hope for success, are rapidly falling away from him, and as a natural result of their recent close connection with the Blaine managers, a number of them have already secretly given their allegiance to the Senator from Maine. Demoralization reigns supreme in the Ohio delegation. Sherman will never receive the solid vote of the State on the first ballot. I. F. Mack, of the Sandusky *Register*, will certainly refuse to vote for him, and on the same ballot it is confidently predicted that at least five, and perhaps eight, delegates will cast their votes for Blaine.

To-night, more than ever before, the friends of Gen. Grant are confident of his nomination. This confidence is based upon two theories: The first, that he has to-day and will receive upon the first ballot a majority of 20 votes. This estimate is said to be based upon the most careful canvass which it has been possible to make; but, for prudential reasons, the gentlemen who have made the calculation do not think it wise to give publicity to their figures. The second theory is that Gen. Ulysses S. Grant will, on the first ballot, certainly receive the votes of 350 delegates who will never desert him; that these 350 votes will be cast for him ballot after ballot, until there is either a break in his favor or he receives scattering votes enough to secure his nomination. The more moderate of the opposition managers are now ready to admit the entire plausibility of the latter theory, and they even occasionally join in the prediction that Grant, or some man not yet prominently named, but who will be selected by him, is certain to secure the nomination. In the latter suggestion they seem to find much consolation. It is certainly the only way by which they can escape from the dilemma in which they have placed themselves by opposing Gen. Grant.

H. C.

## THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE FIGHT.

SENATOR CAMERON REFUSES TO OBEY THE OPPOSITION—A NEW HALL COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

CHICAGO, May 31.—The programme arranged by the anti-unit-rule caucus this morning was brought forward in the meeting of the National Committee to-night. A proposition was made that the call for the National Convention, which asks for a representation by districts, should be approved. This was adopted without debate. Then the plan of putting upon Senator Cameron a pledge to call for the vote on temporary Chairman of the Convention by delegates, not by districts, was presented, and Mr. Cameron refused to consider it, declaring that it was out of order. A demand for an appeal from this decision was then made, and Mr. Cameron refused to consider it. A dead-lock being thus brought about, routine business was taken up and for a time discussed. At a very late hour the committee was still in session, Mr. Cameron still defiant and the Blaine men determined. No definite conclusion is likely to be reached as to the temporary organization until the morning.

LATER.—Against the protest of a number of members, the anti-unit-rule men on the committee selected Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, to be Chairman of the temporary organization. It is probable that the committee will be in stormy session all night.

12:30 *A. M.*—The National Committee at midnight decided to select a new committee to take charge of the convention hall. This new committee is decidedly in the interest of the opposition.

A general press dispatch says: "A resolution respectfully asking Mr. Cameron, in calling the Convention to order, in any vote to recognize individual delegates, Mr. Cameron refused to entertain or to grant an appeal. Mr. Chandler, from the committee appointed to name a temporary Chairman for the Convention, reported Judge Hoar, of Massachusetts, and the report was agreed to without a division. A resolution was then adopted that, should Mr. Cameron, through sickness or any other cause, be unable to present the name of Mr. Hoar to the Convention, Mr. Chandler, as Chairman of the committee reporting his name, should perform that office. The Committee on tickets was increased by the addition of Messrs. Cooper, of Ohio; Aldrich, of Rhode Island, and a third whose name could not be learned, with Mr. Root, of the local committee, as Chairman. All these added members are anti-Grant men, the committee previously being composed entirely of Grant's friends.

Resolutions were adopted apportioning the tickets as follows: To each delegate and alternate, 1 season ticket; to reporters, 597 season tickets; to each member of the National Committee, a ticket; to the President of the Convention each day, 25 tickets; to each delegate for distribution each day, seven tickets; to each member of the National Committee, daily 25 tickets; to the proprietors of the exposition building, each day, 100 tickets; to the Chairman of each State and Territorial delegation, three tickets daily; to subscribers, 500 daily; to Congressmen not delegates, one each; to ex-Congressmen, one each; to County, State, and Federal officers, one each; *to distinguished guests one each.* The committee distribute the tickets as they may elect according to the above programme. The following was adopted:

*Whereas,* The report of the sub-committee, heretofore appointed, having been accepted and filed; therefore,

*Resolved,* That it be discharged, and a committee consisting of Messrs. Root, of Illinois; New, of Indiana; Enos, of Wisconsin; Scott, of Oregon; Cooper, of Ohio; Devaux, of Georgia; Bowen, of the District of Columbia; Filley, of Missouri, and Clayton, of Arkansas, be and they are hereby appointed to perfect all necessary arrangements for the control of the hall which are or may be required of the National Committee for the purposes of the Convention.

Col. J. H. Roberts, of Chicago, was appointed temporary Chairman for the Convention.

## HOW THE DELEGATES WILL VOTE.

A COMPLETE CANVASS OF ALL THE STATES—GRATIFYING RESULTS TO GEN. GRANT'S FRIENDS.

CHICAGO, May 31.—The following is a careful canvass of all the State delegations now here, with a statement of their probable action in the Convention:

### THE SOUTHERN STATES.

In regard to the Southern States, there has from the first been the liveliest controversy here, and, as the time for calling the Convention to order approaches, the anxiety which all parties manifest in reference to them increases. Indeed, there is more than one well-informed politician here who expresses the belief that the Southern vote is the unknown quantity which may decide the pending contest. Such being the case, the managers of all the contending factions have to-day been at great pains to ascertain the exact standing of the various delegations from the cotton States. THE TIMES's correspondent has also made a most thorough and careful canvass of those delegations, and, upon consultation with the managers referred to, has discovered that, while many influences are likely to change them before the day of the Convention, at this time the Southern delegations stand as follows:

*Alabama.*—The State of Alabama, which will be called first in the list of States, has on that account much importance in the eyes of those who are managing the campaigns of the various candidates. At the convention in Selma, by an overwhelming majority, the 20 delegates from the State were instructed and pledged absolutely to vote as a unit, first and last, in favor of Gen. Grant. The convention further empowered a majority of the delegates to fill the places of those who might, after having secured their positions, refuse to obey their instructions. Upon arriving here, it was discovered that two gentlemen—ex-Gov. Smith and ex-Senator Warner—were likely to be thus recreant to their trust. Discovering this, Mr. George Turner, the Chairman of the delegation, and a large majority acting with him, determined to remove them and substitute others in their places. The most desperate efforts have been made by the Blaine and Sherman managers to break the delegation, but up to this time they have not succeeded. It is certain that the first State in the call of States will respond: "Alabama, conscientiously believing in his candidacy, casts 20 votes for U. S. Grant."

*Arkansas.*—Almost equally with Alabama, there has been much discussion here in regard to the attitude of Arkansas. The State casts 12 votes in the National Convention, and every one of them was solemnly pledged to Gen. Grant. At first the intention of the delegates to obey instructions was not questioned, but recently the combination managers have started a story to the effect that Senator Dorsey, one of the leaders of the delegation, was really in favor of Blaine as against Gen. Grant, and that he would carry with him four or five of his fellow-delegates. This rumor was denied by Senator Dorsey as soon as he heard it, and to-day decided emphasis was given to his denial by the action of the delegation. He was, without opposition, at a meeting held this morning, made its Chairman and its representative upon the National Committee. Further, he was by a unanimous vote instructed to cast the entire vote of the State for U. S. Grant.

*Florida.*—This State casts eight votes in the National Convention, and the delegates from it were instructed to vote as a unit for Gen. Grant. Upon arriving here they were, like all the Southern delegates, beset by emissaries of the minority candidates, who made them all sorts of promises in case they would promise to break faith with their constituents. Six of them stand firm, and two are wavering, but it is almost beyond question that the entire eight will be found voting in the Grant column.

*Georgia.*—The Georgia delegation is all at sixes and sevens. It seems to be anybody's property, and is controlled by nobody. At the Atlanta Convention the Federal office-holders, by a combination with the Blaine men, had full swing. By their efforts the convention sadly misrepresented the will of the Republicans of Georgia by selecting a mixed delegation, of which it was claimed that 14 out of the 22 members would oppose Gen. Grant. The entire delegation is now in Chicago. Five or six of the colored leaders profess to be for Sherman. Others say that they are for Blaine, and eight honest men stand squarely up for Gen. Grant. How the State will cast its votes remains to be seen; but there is a reasonable certainty that the Grant strength will not decrease and is more than likely to be largely added to.

*Kentucky.*—The State of Kentucky casts 24 votes in the National Convention. At the State Convention the delegates were instructed to vote for Gen. Grant. Twenty of them will be faithful to their pledges, while four are understood to have sold out to the opposition. Their operations having been exposed, there is the best assurance that they will not be able to deliver their wares, and that Kentucky will cast her entire vote for Grant.

*Louisiana.*—By the most disgraceful trickery and fraud, the Federal officers in Louisiana were enabled to send a mixed delegation to the National Convention. A second convention elected a solid Grant delegation, but it is now conceded that the representatives of the Treasury Department meeting will be admitted as prima facie entitled to seats. The State is entitled to 16 votes, and in the preliminary organization will cast seven, or perhaps nine, for Grant, five or seven for Sherman, and one—that of ex-Gov. Warmoth—for Blaine. One vote—that of Senator Kellogg—is in doubt, but is likely to be cast as Kellogg usually casts his vote, with the winning side.

*Maryland.*—Great efforts have been made by the opposition managers to break the Grant strength in the Maryland delegation. Up to this time their efforts have not been successful. Of the 16 votes to which the State is entitled, Grant is sure of 7, and may get 9. The remainder will be divided about equally between Blaine and Sherman.

*Mississippi.*—There are 16 delegates from Mississippi, every one of whom belongs rightfully in the Grant column. By the efforts of Treasury officers, however, the real sentiment of the Republicans of the State was grossly misrepresented, and a delegation consisting of six professed Sherman men, six stanch friends of Gen. Grant, and four gentlemen who admire Senator Blaine was elected. Like their associates from Georgia, the Mississippi delegates are now at sea. It is only certain that six, and perhaps eight, of them will vote for Gen. Grant. The others will place their influence where it will result in the most personal benefit. It is only just to state that Mr. Bruce, the colored United States Senator, declares openly and positively that he will support John Sherman.

*North Carolina.*—The Tar-heel State is entitled to 20 votes in the National Convention. How they will be cast, nobody here professes to know. Four, and perhaps eight, are certain to support Grant under any circumstances. The others, though credited to Sherman, will, upon the first opportunity, break to the winning side.

*South Carolina.*—This State is entitled to 14 votes. Every one of them is pledged absolutely to Gen. Grant, but by the free use of money the Blaine-Sherman managers have, through the instrumentality of Robert Elliott, the influential ex-Congressman, sadly demoralized the colored men on it. How the majority of them will vote is now a question, but the strong probability is that by the exertions of Sheriff Bowen, of Charleston, and State Senator Taft, they will be held in the Grant column.

*Tennessee.*—The 24 votes from this State, which belong rightfully to Grant, were, by the manipulation of Treasury agents divided between the Ex-President, Blaine, and Sherman. *It now seems to be assured that at least 15 of* them will vote for Grant on the first ballot.

*Texas.*—This State is entitled to 16 votes, and in the State Convention it was decided that a majority of the delegates should cast the vote as a unit. Gen. Grant has in the delegation at least 10 stanch friends and four who are lukewarm. Two of the delegates now declare that they will vote for Blaine. As to the ultimate result, it can only be stated on the authority of Lieut.-Gov. Flannigan, one of the leaders of the delegation, that the majority will prevail, and cast the State's entire vote for Gen. Grant.

*Virginia.*—The 22 votes of this State were, at the Staunton Convention, solemnly pledged to Gen. Grant. Five or six members of the delegation, who are Treasury officers, now claim that they can exercise their own judgment, defy the will of the convention and vote for Sherman. It is possible that they may do this, but Gen. Wickham, a very rich man, and the President of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company, who hold the delegation, predicts with much confidence that it will vote as a unit for Grant.

*West Virginia.*—This State, which is entitled to 10 votes, promises to cast them on the first ballot for Senator Blaine. The friends of Gen. Grant have hopes that four of them may be won over to him.

The results of this general canvass of the Southern States are very encouraging to the advocates of the ex-President. Still, it must be admitted that in only too many instances the men who have the most money will be able to secure the most Southern votes.

### THE EASTERN STATES.

New-England determined early in the canvass to exert all her strength in efforts to secure the nomination of a New-England candidate. It has been evident from the first that no Western candidate could hope for anything but the merest fragment of her vote, until the support of her favorite sons became unavailing. To Blaine, New-England gives the strength of Maine, New-Hampshire, and Rhode Island, with one-fourth of the votes of Connecticut; to Edmunds, the votes of Vermont, nearly all of the votes of Massachusetts and probably three-fourths of the votes of Connecticut. From four to six votes for ex-President Grant will be cast by Massachusetts on the first ballot, and two are expected from Connecticut on the second. Some of the delegates from these States are so undecided that the friends of the ex-President may confidently expect their votes in certain contingencies if the contest should not be ended with the first ballot. The condition of the delegations to-day is as follows:

*Maine.*—The 14 delegates from this State remain steadfast in their faith, and will vote for Blaine to the last. The head-quarters are a refuge for some of the loud-mouthed young men of Chicago, whose harangues give an appearance of excitement to the rooms, but the leaders of the delegation, with those of the delegation from New-Hampshire, can be found in the company of William E. Chandler and Eugene Hale in a small bedroom not far away.

*New-Hampshire.*—The 10 delegates from this State, under Mr. William E. Chandler, are for Blaine, and they refuse to contemplate the possibility of a second choice. Upon all questions which may arise in the Convention, Maine and New-Hampshire will stand together. There is a good feeling in New-Hampshire toward Senator Edmunds, and no opposition to ex-President Grant himself, but it is said that the party in the State is not in favor of giving him another term. Representatives of the delegation assert that no votes for Grant will be cast for him under any circumstances. All the delegates except two are here. Benjamin F. Prescott has been chosen President; Joel Eastman, Vice-President; Charles M. Murphy, Secretary; W. E. Chandler, member of the National Committee; J. G. Sturgis, member of the Convention's Committee on Rules and Orders of Business; W. E. Chandler, member of the Committee on Credentials; S. W. Hale, member of the Committee on Permanent Organization, and Charles Holman, member of the Committee on Resolutions.

*Vermont.*—The 10 delegates from Vermont, under the command of ex-Gov. J. Gregory Smith, remain firm in their support of Senator Edmunds, but are asking many questions about the strength of Grant in the Convention. Until to-day it has been asserted by the delegates that they believed their favorite would, in the end, receive the nomination, but one of them admitted to-day that it did not seem possible this could happen. A rumor prevailed this afternoon that Senator Edmunds had sent the Chairman of the delegation a letter, in which he declined to allow his name to be used in the Convention, and requested all his friends to cast their votes for Grant. Ex-Gov. Smith assured THE TIMES's correspondent that he had seen no such letter, and had no reason to believe that it had ever been written. No estimate of the probable strength of Grant and Blaine in the delegation, after the withdrawal of Senator Edmunds, could be secured from the delegates, although there seems to be reason to believe that the ex-President would gain more than the Senator from Maine. Ex-Gov. Smith has been chosen Chairman, and C. S. Page, Secretary. Other officers will be chosen to-morrow.

*Massachusetts.*—It has hitherto been estimated that of the 26 delegates from this State, 4 would vote for Grant on the first ballot and 22 for Edmunds. It is said by delegates to-day that the number of Grant votes on the first ballot may reach 6. If Edmunds should be withdrawn, several others would at once cast their votes for the ex-President. Among those who are regarded as inclined to vote for Grant on the second ballot are Hobart, Fitz, and Weatherbee. If the contestants should be reduced to Grant and Blaine, the Massachusetts delegation would be practically a unit in favor of the nomination of the ex-President. Senator Hoar was asked if he had heard that Senator Edmunds had sent to this city a letter of withdrawal. He replied that Senator Edmunds had not declined, and had not expressed any opinion as to any of the candidates. It is said that Senator Hoar was Senator Edmunds's adviser in relation to this matter in Washington, and that he prevented Senator Edmunds from giving to the public a letter of withdrawal. There are indications that the main body of this delegation is not fixed in its determination to vote for Edmunds, as has been claimed heretofore, and some who are acquainted with the delegates express the opinion that those who vote for Edmunds on the first ballot, will separate in accordance with individual preferences after two or three ballots have been cast. These gentlemen do not, of course, admit that only one ballot will be necessary.

*Rhode Island.*—The eight delegates from this State have not yet taken possession of their head-quarters, but will probably arrive to-night or to-morrow morning. It is estimated by Rhode Island men that they will vote for Blaine for three or four ballots, and then break up, some voting for Edmunds, some for Washburne, and some for Garfield. It is not expected that any of the delegates will vote for Grant.

*Connecticut.*—The 12 Connecticut delegates have compared notes, and have come to the conclusion that it will be foolish to cast any votes for Hamilton Fish and other gentlemen who are not candidates. It is settled that only three—Fessenden, Bigelow, and Douglass—will vote for Blaine on the first ballot, but these express a determination to support their candidate as long as he has any chance of success. The remaining nine were badly broken up yesterday, but to-day they decided to unite upon Edmunds. When they heard the rumor that Edmunds had sent a letter of withdrawal, they were somewhat discomfited, and settled upon Washburne as their second choice. It has been said that this delegation could not be expected to cast any votes for Grant under any circumstances. This is incorrect. Two of the delegates, representing strong Republican districts, are ready and anxious to vote for Grant at the first opportunity, after the first ballot, and others are in such a singular condition of uncertainty that they will be easily influenced by the tendency of the Convention. At the meeting held to-day the following selections were made: For Chairman of the Delegation—Augustus Brandagee; for Secretary—John M. Douglass; for Committee on Credentials—Samuel Fessenden; for Vice-President in permanent organization—Jeremiah Olney; for Secretary in the same—N. T. Baldwin; for Committee on Rules—Daniel Chadwick; for Committee on *Resolutions—Henry C. Robinson; for Committee on* Permanent Organization—*John M. Douglass.*

### THE WESTERN STATES.

With every effort possible on the part of the Blaine men, they have not yet been clearly able to show that they are solid in the West. With organized opposition to Grant, more desperate than would have been attempted by the Democrats, they have not yet been able to swerve a man, and not a whisper has been heard from the Grant side like a proposition to select another man as a second choice. The anxiety of the Blaine men to capture Illinois was never more apparent than to-day. With the increase of the crowds, the men with Blaine or anti-third-term badges became thicker and noisier in the corridors of the Palmer and the Grand Pacific. With unprecedented audacity they pounced upon everybody with their toilsome question: "Do you understand the situation in Cook County?" The indifference of the new-comer to Cook County does not discourage the man who is willing to do anything to beat Grant. He spouts away to the astonishment of a ring of hotel loungers, and when he is fatigued or too drunk to go on, he is led away and a new orator is substituted. It may be surprising to staid New-Yorkers, who know Mr. Charles H. Watrous—the head and front of that innocent body named the Independents—to know that he appears to derive great comfort from this sort of political performance, and that he encourages it by breaking in upon the crowds of loafers and offering to bet small sums that Grant will not be nominated. The anti-third-term men here just begin to realize that, while they have been croaking about what they don't want, the Grant men have been steadily drawing to their side the men who do want somebody, and who don't care to talk nonsensical negatives so close upon the Convention. The Blaine men from the West, who delight in badges, found to-day that there were hosts of admirers of the silent soldier in Chicago, for soon after the arrival of the early trains the name of Grant appeared on bits of ribbon pinned to the breasts of black and white delegates in the hotels and on the streets. No one can say what a day may bring forth, but it appears by a canvass of the Western State delegations this evening that Grant is sure of 110 delegates and that Blaine may have 105. Windom's friends in Minnesota are not disposed to indicate their second choice. Sherman's friends in Ohio are so given to anti-third term raving and rushing about that they are gaining nothing. In the State head-quarters there is no loud talking, delegates indulging in little of the mere jabber that fills the corridors. Dakota, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Nevada, Utah, and Wyoming are close by each other at the Palmer House. The Arkansas delegates, who are near by, have a portrait of Grant hung conspicuously in their room, with flags looped about it. There are several colored delegates from this State who are proud of their Grant badges, and commendably indifferent to the arguments of the anti-third-term men who follow them about and argue with them as they stroll through the halls. Outside the Indiana head-quarters there is a portrait of Morton, and on the mantel are busts of Grant and Lincoln. Illinois and Ohio have their head-quarters at the Grand Pacific, the Illinois stalwarts being immediately opposite to one of the half dozen Sherman gathering places. Ohio has taken possession of the Appellate Court room, but the head-quarters are not overrun with visitors. The position of the delegates from the West, as stated this evening, is given by States, and few changes will be looked for before the Convention:

*California.*—The California delegation may be expected to vote for Blaine, if the next two days do not plainly demonstrate that Grant is far ahead of the "plumed knight" from Maine. There is not the slightest enmity to Grant among the California men, and they have distinctly declared in their platform that they will cordially support the candidate placed before the people by the National Convention. To this doctrine the delegates here declare they will adhere, and that no man would be more cordially supported than the ex-President, if it should be the will of the Convention that he be the standard-bearer of the party in another national contest. On the first ballot the 12 delegates say they will cast their votes for James G. Blaine.

*Colorado.*—Little Colorado is full of enthusiasm for Grant, and her six delegates will fall into line for him when the State is called in the Convention. The Blaine men have done their utmost to break their ranks, but to no purpose whatever.

*Dakota.*—Dakota will cast two votes in the Convention, but the delegates are yet uncertain whether they will vote for Grant or Blaine on the second ballot. On the first roll-call they will probably vote for Windom.

*Illinois.*—Stalwart Illinois is still the bone of contention here, and great efforts are being made to increase the strife about Cook County. When Illinois is called, unless the contestants who favor Blaine should be admitted, which is impossible, her 42 votes will be cast for her own patriot citizen, Gen. Grant. While the Cook County dispute brought to light a local opposition to Grant it is well-known that the disaffection was fomented, and that it has been maintained, by Blaine by the most desperate means. The hired anti-third-term orators are known so well here that their furious denunciations of Grant carry no weight with Illinoisans. The only persons impressed are the crowds of timid delegates who mistake noise for feeling, and the only applauders are such political youngsters as the New-York Independents and Sherman's mercenaries.

*Indiana.*—Indiana will fall into line for Blaine, but the State is not solid. Three at least, out of her 30 delegates, will take advantage of the breaking of the unit rule to choose their men, and two of them will probably vote for Grant. The delegation is not so warm for Blaine as it was yesterday. Col. Streight, who is a candidate for Governor, talked to-day as if the delegates were inclined to look about for another man than Blaine or Grant, and he suggested the importance of selecting some strong Republican, who would unite the party in Indiana and New-York, and thus make success in those two important States a matter of no doubt whatever. The delegates are not all here yet, and there has been only one meeting, at which no important business was transacted.

*Iowa.*—Unless the Grant tide should rise overwhelmingly before Wednesday, the 22 Iowa delegates may be expected to vote for Blaine on the first ballot, in obedience to the instructions of their State Convention. The delegates are at the Sherman House, apart from the great throngs in the other hotels, and they are also out of the way of the bluster of the anti-third-termers. This may account for their indifference to that cry. The best of feeling prevails toward Gen. Grant, but Blaine is personally preferred as a candidate.

*Kansas.*—When Kansas is called, she will be ready with her 10 delegates for Blaine. A contest arose about the delegates from the Second and Third Districts, and it may result in the seating of Grant delegates before the vote is taken. Should the nomination of Gen. Grant seem inevitable, Kansas will accept the ruling of the Convention cheerfully, and promises to stand by the nominee, whether it be Blaine, or Grant, or some one else.

*Michigan.*—Of Michigan's vote, 21 will be cast for Blaine and 1 for Grant. The Blaine men from this State are among the Maine candidate's most enthusiastic friends, notwithstanding the fact that Zachariah Chandler's last words of advice to his own constituents were that Grant should be nominated.

*Minnesota.*—Minnesota flies the flag of Senator Windom, and it seems probable that the expressed determination of the ten delegates to stand by him will be adhered to until the prospects of Grant have become so brilliant that *they can join the popular side gracefully and* creditably. The delegates have kept themselves in good shape for such a change, indulging in no bitter or foolish opposition to Grant's nomination, and admitting that he would, if nominated, be heartily supported by Minnesota Republicans.

*Missouri.*—Missouri sends her 30 delegates here for Grant, and to-day, at a meeting, it was ascertained that every delegate was prepared to abide by the instructions of the State Convention, unit rule or no unit rule.

*Nebraska.*—Nebraska flies the Blaine flag at the head-quarters of the State, but there are three delegates who are warm friends of Gen. Grant. Although the convention adopted Blaine resolutions, the six delegates may be expected to divide if it becomes clear that Blaine must be defeated.

*Nevada.*—Nevada's five delegates will cast their votes for Blaine, the delegates here expressing their determination to support him.

*Ohio.*—In spite of the efforts made to keep the 44 Ohio delegates in line for John Sherman, it is extremely probable that the ambitious Ohio politician will be mortified by the spectacle of 10 delegates deserting him to vote for Blaine. The reported opposition to Grant in the State is discredited here, as it is known that Sherman's followers have resorted to every means possible to make it appear that Grant would not be acceptable in Ohio, while the rank and file Republicans are willing to abide faithfully by the decision of the Convention.

*Oregon.*—When Oregon is called upon to vote, her five delegates will cast their votes for Blaine.

*Utah.*—Utah sends two delegates, who, at this time, are still determined to vote for Blaine, although they are not opposed to Grant.

*Wisconsin.*—Wisconsin will not benefit by the abrogation of the unit rule. Her preference was Washburne, and the enforcement of the unit rule would have given him 20 votes. As it is, nine of the delegates, it is said, will vote for Washburne, six for Blaine, three for Sherman, and two for Grant.

*Washington Territory.*—Washington Territory sends two delegates, and both will vote for Grant in the Convention.

*Wyoming Territory.*—Wyoming instructed her delegates for Blaine and they are talking for Blaine, although they may yet be found voting for Grant.

### THE MIDDLE STATES.

At a late hour to-night the New-York delegates opposed to Grant formulated their opposition, and have openly declared that they will vote against Grant in the Convention. Their course is regarded with a good deal of contempt by the Grant men. At a meeting held in the New-York head-quarters at the Grand Pacific, to name the members of the New-York delegation on the committees on temporary organization, Mr. Edwards Pierrepont gave an opportunity for all dissatisfied delegates to express their views if they had any occasion for complaint. While the malcontents were ripe for desertion, there was not one among them who had the manliness to open his mouth to express his views. Woodin, Robertson and Sessions were present, yet not a word came from either of them. So it was concluded that they would abide by the action of the meeting. On the contrary, as soon as the delegation separated the anti-Grant men went to the rooms of Senator Wagner's party, where what is called "The Machine" was bitterly criticised, and it was decided to draw up a declaration. This was soon done. The precious document was signed by 19 of the New-York delegates, including Senators Robertson, Woodin, Sessions, Birdsall, and Wagner. The signers distinctly declare their belief that the party cannot win the election with Grant as the candidate. It is expected by the signers that three more signatures will be obtained to-morrow. The Pennsylvania friends of Blaine have been consulted, and it is declared by the New-York anti-Grant men that a movement similar to that made by the New-York opponents of Grant will be made by about 20 delegates from the Keystone State. The following is the declaration:

The undersigned, delegates to the Republican National Convention, representing our several Congressional districts in the State of New-York, desiring, above all, the success of the Republican Party at the approaching election, and realizing the hazard attending an injudicious nomination, declare our purpose to resist the nomination of Gen. U. S. Grant by all honorable means. We are sincere in the conviction that in New-York at least, his nomination would insure defeat. We have a great battle to fight, and victory is within our reach; but we earnestly protest against entering the contest with a nomination which we regard as unwise and perilous.

CHICAGO, May 31, 1880.

| *Districts.* | | *Districts.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| XII. | W. H. Robertson. | XXII. | John P. Douglas and Sidney Sylvester. |
| XXVI. | W. B. Woodin. | XIII. | John B. Dutcher. |
| XXXIII. | Loren B. Sessions. | XIX. | —Henry R. James and Wells S. Dickinson. |
| XIV. | M. D. Stivers. | XII. | —Jas. W. Husted. |
| XX. | Webster Wagner and Geo. West. | XXI. | —Ferris Jacobs, Jr. |
| III. | Albert Daggett. | XVIII. | —Oliver Abel. |
| XIV. | B. G. Wales. | XXXIII. | —N. N. Allen. |
| I. | Simeon S. Hawkins and John Birdsall. | | |

*Pennsylvania.*—About two-thirds of the delegates have reported at head-quarters, but Quay and Disston are the only Philadelphia men who are here. McManes has been delayed on the way by sickness. Mr. Reeder still asserts that the number of the delegates who will disobey instructions will not exceed 9, while Mr. James A. Beaver estimates the number at from 8 to 12. Among these is at least one Grant man who intends to vote for Blaine, because in that way he thinks he will best represent the sentiment of his constituents. It is the general opinion of the delegates who were seen to-day that a decision by the Convention against the unit rule would not increase the number of the men who disobey instructions, on the ground that those who would honorably regard instructions would not undergo any change of mind because of the National Convention's action. No meeting for organization will be held until to-morrow.

*New-Jersey.*—The New-Jersey delegation had a meeting to-day and passed resolutions against the enforcement of the unit rule, and called upon the Convention to regard the precedents and traditions of the Republican Party by ignoring it. The delegation is for Blaine.

*Delaware.*—The third State in the list, little Delaware, which is entitled to six votes, promises to cast them all for James G. Blaine. There is a possibility, however, that before Wednesday, at least two of them may be won over to Grant. This will certainly be the case if there should continue to be, as there is now, a reasonable certainty of his nomination.

## THE EXCITEMENT IN CHICAGO.

LESS BLUSTER AND MORE DECENCY—A DEATH-BLOW TO SHERMAN'S HOPES.

CHICAGO, May 31.—Never was a city strung up to such a tension as Chicago is to-night. The various State delegations are now present in a majority of their respective bodies, the straggling absentees numbering only about 125, or an average of three to each State. The curbstone controversies are not near so rancorous as they were a day or two ago. The opening arguments of the anti-Grant men were wholly inspired by the Farwell Hall crowd of Chicago, and consisted in the simple assertion that Illinois, Ohio, and one or two other Republican States, would not support Grant if he were nominated. While there were but few outside delegates here to indicate what the effect of that kind of talk would be on the men who are going to nominate the Presidential candidate, their cause appeared to thrive swimmingly. But yesterday and to-day the inside managers of the movement were animated by reports of runners that the delegates, particularly those from the Southern States, were growing excited over the efforts of the Blaine and Sherman men to frighten them into the support of their candidate by such arguments. The uniform reply of these delegates to them came in the shape of the question: "Do you mean to convey the idea that the friends of Blaine and Sherman in the States where they are the favorites will bolt the ticket if Grant is nominated?" The effect is electrical, particularly when this question comes from a delegate who is sought to be influenced by their specious arguments. The arguers dare not answer in the affirmative, and without an affirmative answer the substance of the argument is lost, for the reason that it is impossible to prove that a Republican State can be carried against Grant without the aid of Republican votes.

The appearance in town to-day of Saturday's Cincinnati *Commercial*, which is the recognized organ of Secretary Sherman, with a double-leaded editorial, admitting the utter hopelessness of the Sherman cause in the Convention, and advising the Ohio delegation to move into the Blaine camp, with bag and baggage, has created a decided sensation in the circles here of the two candidates affected; depressing the Sherman men in the proportion that it increases the hopes of the Blaine people. The supporters of Blaine were shrewd enough to seek this city some days ago, in order that they might be able to take advantage of all means for influencing local sentiment and organizing bands of hotel and sidewalk shouters. For three or four days they have had their own way, and their missionaries have been found in the centre of every knot of interested men, repeating their threadbare assertions with parrot-like regularity. The air was full of the preposterous declarations of these young men, some of whom are hardly old enough to vote. All this has changed to-day. The friends of ex-President Grant are here in force, and they are boldly attacking these fellows and driving them to the wall. Not content with defeating them in neutral places, they have sought them everywhere, and even followed them into the rooms of the Maine delegation and other rooms devoted to the use of the Maine Senator. Senator Garfield is again to-night being prominently talked of as a Presidential candidate. The Sherman people are terribly disgusted with such a proposition.

## A GRAND GRANT MEETING.

AN IMMENSE CROWD IN DEARBORN PARK CHEERING THE EX-PRESIDENT—AN EXCLUSIVE MEETING OF BLAINE MEN AND DEMOCRATS HELD NEAR BY.

CHICAGO, May 31.—The first of the public demonstrations in connection with the Convention occurred to-night on the lake shore when a grand Grant meeting was held in the open air in Dearborn Park. The crowd was so large that a division became necessary and two meetings were organized. The park was illuminated by electric lights, and the programme included good singing, plenty of band music, and an appropriate recitation. Among the speakers were Senator Logan, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, of New-York; Frederick Douglass, Senator Matt Carpenter, Stephen A. Douglass, John Wentworth, and prominent delegates from the South and West. The speeches were short and to the point. Senator Logan awakened a good deal of enthusiasm. One of the best speeches was that of Gen. Woodford, who gave his reasons for preferring ex-President Grant, and showed what the latter had done for his country and his party. He was absolutely sure, he said, that the ex-President could carry the State of New-York. When he mentioned Senator Blaine, there was a little applause; a reference to Sherman was hardly noticed; but when the speaker reached the name of Grant he was interrupted by a storm of applause which lasted for several minutes. The General declared that the friends of Grant would warmly support the nominee of the Convention, whoever he might be, and denounced, as other speakers had, the supporters of other candidates who proclaimed an intention to oppose the nominee if he should not be their favorite. Senator Carpenter's address was a calm and convincing presentation of the ex-President.

The anti-Grant men held a meeting across the street upon the ball-grounds. No one was admitted without a ticket, and THE TIMES's correspondent was not allowed to enter. It is said by persons who ought to know, that many of those who presented tickets and were admitted were Democrats. The contrast between the freedom of the Grant meeting and the exclusiveness of the other was very great. The Grant men were not afraid to trust the people, and their trust was not misplaced. But the anti-Grant men were apparently sure that they could not secure a congenial audience, except by picking out sympathizers and Democrats in advance.

The National Convention of Republican Veteran Soldiers will be held in this city to-morrow. Gen. Woodford will preside, and the programme includes addresses by Gen. Julius White, Gen. Banks, Gen. Hartranft, Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, Gen. Sickles, Gen. Longstreet, Gen. Porter, Gov. Hoyt, Gov. Robinson, Judge Lochrane and others. The platform to be presented will denounce the objections raised by some against a third term, and declare that Gen. Grant is the choice of the veterans North and South. It is expected that Gen. Horace Porter will read a letter written by Gen. Grant, at City Point, in 1864, in support of the right of the soldiers to vote while with the Army.

## WOMAN SUFFRAGE TALK.

CHICAGO, May 31.—The woman-suffrage advocates here have opened head-quarters at the Palmer House, and to-day Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake, Mrs. Gage, and Mrs. Saxon went about to a dozen of the State head-quarters to persuade the delegations to urge that a woman's suffrage plank should be incorporated in the platform. Mrs. Blake is very confident that the effort will be rewarded with success, and says she has received most gratifying assurances from many prominent delegates, including those of Vermont, Maine, Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania.

## HAS MR. EDMUNDS DECLINED?

A general press dispatch says that Judge Hoar has received a letter from Senator Edmunds absolutely declining to allow the use of his name as a candidate for the Presidency. The friends of Gen. Grant believe this will help them, while the Vermont delegates refuse to state who their second choice will be.

## A RAILROAD STRAW.

ROCHESTER, May 31.—On the arrival here of the Saturday 8:30 P. M. Pacific express from New-York, containing the Massachusetts delegation to Chicago, a vote was taken on Presidential candidates, with the following result: Grant, 36; Blaine, 69; Sherman, 20; Edmunds, 17; Washburne, 6; Banks, 1; Windom, 1; Chamberlain, 1; Conkling, 1. On board this train were ex-Gov. Boutwell, Ward H. Lamon, R. R. Bowker, (scratcher,) and other prominent individuals.

## *GRANT CHEERED IN BLAINE'S STATE.*

PORTLAND, Me., May 31.—The mention of Gen. Grant's name in United States District Attorney Lunt's memorial oration, at the City Hall to-night, was received with immense enthusiasm and prolonged applause.

## *DELEGATES TO CINCINNATI.*

PORTLAND, Me., May 31.—The First District Democratic Convention this afternoon elected William J. Davis, of Portland, and Ephraim C. Spinney, of Kettery, delegates to the Cincinnati Convention, with instructions to vote in favor of retaining the two-thirds rule.

## *BRITISH TRADE INTERESTS.*

A GREAT STRIKE APPREHENDED—AMERICA STILL CONTROLLING THE WHEAT MARKET.

LONDON, May 31.—The *Financier* to-day says: "Clement Satterthwaite & Son, dealers in the American Department on the Stock Exchange, whose failure was announced recently, paid their creditors in full on Saturday last."

Ten thousand operatives of the Staffordshire potteries have given a month's notice of their intention to demand the recovery of the decrease in their wages, which was enforced in November last. A determined strike is considered certain.

The *Mark-Lane Express*, in its review of the British grain trade for the past week, says: "The showers and warm winds of the past week have promoted vegetation wonderfully. If the weather from now to harvest should even be unusually dry, it will probably be beneficial to the wheat crop. The supplies of English wheat continued small, but trade was not very animated either in Mark-lane or in the provinces. Prices were fairly steady, and only receded for inferior produce, of which, however, a large proportion of the offerings in London consisted. The imports of foreign have been chiefly American and Indian, but the total arrivals in London have been moderate. Owing to the absence of speculation, the favorable crop prospects, and the apathy of the large millers, trade lost the buoyancy which was apparent previous to the holidays; but the country demand was sufficiently strong to check any marked downward movement for the time. There has been a fair consumptive trade, with occasionally a slight decline where sales were pressed ex ship. The future course of prices will probably be downward, in consequence of the good crop prospects in Europe and America. Notwithstanding the downfall of the Ring, America has not lost command of the market, and it is quite likely that between this and harvest there will be some strong fluctuations caused by speculative operations in America. Arrivals at ports of call have been numerous. There was a slight relapse in wheat on Tuesday, but there has since been a large demand for the United Kingdom. Red Winters closed 1s. and Springs 2d. dearer on the week. Maize was in slow demand, and declined 3d. per quarter. A fair quantity of wheat for shipment was offered, principally from America. Some little business was done in red Winter, July and August shipment, at 43s. to 43s. 3d. per quarter. Barley was steady. Maize declined slightly. The sales of English wheat during the last week were 23,337 quarters, at 44s. 11d. per quarter, against 49,308 quarters, at 41s. 5d., for the corresponding period the previous year. The imports into the Kingdom during the week ending May 22 were 693,205 hundred-weight of wheat and 217,375 hundred-weight of flour."

LIVERPOOL, May 31.—A correspondent at London says: "Lord Cairns, who has a large interest in the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company, has been invited, through the London agents of the company, to become Chairman of the Bondholders' Protection Committee."

## *THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.*

WASHINGTON, June 1—1 A. M.—*For New-England and Middle Atlantic States, stationary or falling, followed by rising, barometer, stationary or lower temperature, winds mostly from south-west, clear or partly cloudy weather, followed by increasing cloudiness and occasional local rains.*

For the East Gulf States, stationary barometer, stationary or lower temperature, winds mostly southerly, partly cloudy weather, and occasional rain.

For the West Gulf States, stationary barometer, stationary or higher temperature, variable winds, northerly, southerly, partly cloudy weather, and occasional local rain.

For Tennessee and Ohio Valley, rising barometer, stationary and lower temperature, winds shifting to northerly, partly cloudy weather and numerous rains.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, stationary or falling barometer, northerly veering to warm east and south, winds, clear or partly cloudy weather.

For the upper lake region, rising, followed by stationary or falling, barometer, winds mostly northerly, clear or partly cloudy weather, stationary or higher temperature.

For the lower lake region, rising barometer, stationary or lower temperature, winds shifting to north or west, clearing weather, preceded by numerous local rains.

The rivers will continue nearly stationary.

Cautionary signals continue at Erie and Buffalo, and are ordered for Rochester, Oswego, and Section Six.

## *COLUMBIA WINS AT CRICKET.*

BOSTON, May 31.—The cricket match between the Clubs of Harvard and Columbia Colleges, to-day resulted in a victory for Columbia, the score standing [illegible].

# RIVALS CHANGE PLACES

## GLADSTONE IN POWER AND BEACONSFIELD IN OPPOSITION.

### PARLIAMENTARY WORK BEGUN—PLANS OF POLITICAL ACTION AT HOME AND ABROAD—THE PREMIER AND THE CATHOLICS—BRADLAUGH IN A POLICE COURT.

LONDON, May 20.—The two great parties in the State are once more face to face at St. Stephens. Parliament resumed its sittings this morning. Yesterday the Tory Party met in solemn conclave, Lord Beaconsfield at their head. To-day Mr. Gladstone begins his work as Premier, and Lord Beaconsfield again leads the Opposition. The country is on the tip-toe of expectation. Everybody is curious to see what will happen. In spite of their defeat, many Conservatives, I fancy, are glad of the change. They feel that the political action of the times will be the livelier for it; that certain complications on the Continent must arise to seriously trouble the Liberals; that the problems of the hour are so serious it is just as well to let Gladstone "get into a hole" with them; that the theoretical and destructive radicalism of the time must come to a head, and that it is better in the end that Gladstone should struggle with it before the Tories are called on to crush it. There is also an amount of patience and self-denial in the very temper of Conservatism which always induces the party to settle down magnanimously to the inevitable. Reared in the school of adversity, they have the faculty of "waiting," which their chief has always claimed to be the secret of success. The English people worship pluck, and no man has this quality of character more fully developed than Beaconsfield. From the very outset of his career, as a littérateur, as a politician, as a Parliamentary candidate, as a member, as a statesman in office, as a chief in opposition, he has always been "plucky;" and it was as much in recognition of his political courage as anything else that yesterday a crowd gathered round the Earl of Ellesmere's residence, Bridgewater House, Cleveland-square, St. James's, and cheered him again and again. The occasion was his attendance at a meeting of the Conservative Party, called in the simple terms of the following circular, addressed to the members of the late and present Parliaments:

HUGHENDEN MANOR, May 15, 1880.

SIR: There will be a meeting of the Conservative Party on the 19th, at 3 o'clock precisely, when the honor of your presence is requested by your faithful servant, BEACONSFIELD.

The invitation was responded to by a brilliant political and aristocratic assemblage. The gathering was regarded generally as a private one; but a report to the extent of two columns appears in to-day's Times. The interest of the meeting culminated in Lord Beaconsfield's declaration that he has no intention of retiring into private life; but, on the contrary, he resumes his former place at the head of their united ranks. The ex-Premier spoke for an hour in terms of calm, dignified encouragement. In concluding his address, he expressed the pleasure it gave him to see his noble friend the Earl of Carnarvon, who had rendered signal service to the Conservative cause, and whose readiness to fight again in the ranks of the party with which he had been so long and so honorably connected was an additional assurance of its speedy return to power. The reader will remember that it was Lords Carnarvon and Derby who left the Tory Ministry when Lord Beaconsfield sent the British fleet to the protection of Constantinople. Lord Derby has gone over to the Liberal Party; Lord Carnarvon has returned to his allegiance. He spoke at the Bridgewater House meeting yesterday. As one who desires to see the institutions of the country improved in a constitutional manner and in accordance with national precedents, he said he felt it to be incumbent on him to support the Conservative Party to the utmost of his power, and to offer it his most loyal adhesion. "The times are perilous, and it behooves all who value the institutions of the land to be on their guard." Now, when Lord Carnarvon says the times are perilous, he is looking as much to the home questions which Mr. Gladstone will start as to the critical state of affairs on the Continent.

MR. GLADSTONE IN POWER.

The Queen's speech on opening Parliament to-day is to be read between the lines as well as direct. In foreign affairs it is tentative. It is rather an invitation to the public to let the Ministry find out the true situation before they promise what they are going to do. Already we have had assurance enough that treaties are to be respected and enforced; and the royal speech is definite in regard to the intention and desire of the Government to have the Berlin treaty carried out. The question arises, how and by whom are the clauses yet in abeyance to be enforced? The Queen's address gives us no information on that head, and we are equally in the dark with regard to Afghanistan. A notable point as to Africa is that Sir Bartle Frere, who has all along been charged with making all the trouble there, is retained in his former position. This is probably very wise on the part of Mr. Gladstone, seeing that Sir Bartle has had his warlike fling, that there is no chance or prospect of further hostilities, and that he is now engaged in the work of pacification and administration. The Burials bill will be taken up and passed, giving Dissenters the same privileges as Churchmen in the church-yards of the country. The Game laws will be revised and the tenant accorded the right to shoot "ground game." The borough franchise of Ireland will be assimilated to the English. A bill touching the liability of employers will be introduced. Much gossip and preliminary comment has been bestowed upon the question whether the Peace Preservation act in Ireland would be renewed. The *Times* last week declared, on what seemed to be reliable authority, that it would be continued for another year in order that, while adopting pacific and reconciliatory measures, the Government might have the guarantee of arbitrary powers in case of need. It sometimes happens that a piece of so-called news is circulated by a Government "whip," or the political agent of the party, to test public opinion on a different matter. If the announcement of the renewal of the coercive measure against Ireland was put forth as a "feeler," the result has been to convince Mr. Gladstone that his best policy will be to dispense with it, and he decides not to ask for its continuation. This is no doubt a piece of conciliation to the Irish. It may be that the Premier never intended to renew the act, but thought it as well, nevertheless, to let it be understood that it was entirely a question in his own hands, and that his decision inclined to curry favor with the Irish party. At the same time, Mr. Gladstone does not fail to take certain extra precautions for the protection of life and property, in the interest of which the Peace Preservation act was passed. On the whole, the Liberal programme as it is so far set forth may be regarded as moderate and statesmanlike, though the astute politician who considers the situation and reads between the lines sees a certain undercurrent of Radical inactivity which is not apparent on the surface. Mr. Gladstone is an impulsive statesman. You never know what you may expect from him. It is thought by some who are intimately acquainted with him that he will signalize his present term of office by a great radical measure that will effect some tremendous social change. Whether this is to be a sop to Ireland or an act of practical gratitude remains to be seen; whether the forecast has any foundation in fact I am not prepared to say. Mr. Gladstone, chatting quite openly to a friend of mine the other night, said: "Affairs have come to a crisis; the present turn in public opinion is phenomenal, but, to be explained, it is the same in nature as in politics; we are going to have the most abundant harvest we have had for 30 years." I do not profess to quote the Premier's exact words, but they were tantamount to the above; and he seemed to be under the impression that the world is about to recover from a bad wave of events, hostile to peace and happiness, and that we are now about to receive the benefit of "a good time" all round. This may be traceable to the exuberance of the Premier's animal spirits in presence of his great and unexpected victory, or it may be traceable to deeper causes; for a man of such a wide range of reading and experience as Mr. Gladstone may be supposed to be above the mere physical and mental influences of the heat of success in his forecast of the future. He has shown that he can be "carried away," like the most ordinary politician, it is true, during a contest for office, but he has also shown that, seated in the chair of state and power, he knows how to estimate the responsibilities of office.

A PAPAL SCARE.

A notable phase of European politics is the recurrence of the struggle between Church and State and the relationship of religion to Government. It is singular that almost the first appointments of Mr. Gladstone have stirred up afresh English feeling against Roman Catholicism. So sensitive is national feeling in the matter that one of the defeats of Ministers seeking re-election before taking office is ascribed to Mr. Gladstone's appointment of a Roman Catholic to the vice-regal chair in India. I heard an elector from Mid-Lothian, who voted for Mr. Gladstone, and who came to London last week to a political meeting, say that the Premier's elevation of Lord Ripon to the Government of India would cost him his seat had he to fight the battle over again to-day. The Earl of Kenmare, who is appointed Lord Chamberlain, is a Roman Catholic, but he is not a pervert from Protestantism, and certain restrictions have been made as to his exercise of patronage. But Lord Ripon is a modern convert to the Romish Church, and it is well known that the recruit in these days is the most active and efficient of the spiritual soldiers of the Pope. Now, a year or two ago Mr. Gladstone was so greatly irritated at the reports that he had become a Roman Catholic that he published a pamphlet attacking the Papacy. This stilled the objectionable reports for a time; but there is a good deal of the "priest" in Mr. Gladstone's nature; he is a High Churchman, and he is eccentric. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that some of the Nonconformists and Liberal Churchmen who voted for him and his party at the last election should have taken alarm at his appointment of Lord Ripon to India, the Lord Ripon who, being converted to Rome, submitted so promptly to the Papal discipline as to resign the proud position he occupied at the time of Grand Master of the English Freemasons. Now, without "impeaching" the Premier on religious grounds or indorsing the agitation which has already commenced, it is just as well to look the business "straight in the eye." Mr. Gladstone's sister, who lately died, was a Roman Catholic. His cousin, Mr. Hugh Gladstone, is a Roman Catholic. Earl Spencer, Lord President of the Council in the present Government, is a Catholic. The mother of the Duke of Argyll, Lord Privy Seal, is a Catholic. Earl Cowper, the Viceroy of Ireland, is "a Prince of the Holy Roman Empire," and, therefore, in alliance with the Pope. The wife of Milner Gibson is a Roman Catholic, and Mr. Gladstone has raised him to the peerage. Now, all these distinguished persons were Protestants before they went over to Rome, and when a certain society newspaper published a list of "Rome's Recruits," Mr. Gladstone wrote to the editor expressing great interest in the pamphlet, and suggesting that in a new edition the date of each secession from Protestantism should be given. Now, these are the details of the grounds of Protestant suspicion against Mr. Gladstone. I set them forth not as serious counts in an indictment, but as interesting facts and as illustrative more of the progress of Catholicism than as justifying the alarm which certain active Protestant societies have taken at the Indian Viceroy and English Chamberlain appointments. I recently explained the opinions of certain Catholics whom I met in Belgium the other day, that the advent of a Liberal Ministry under Gladstone means the disestablishment of the English Church, which means to foreign lookers-on the reascendency of the Papacy in Great Britain. Though Roman Catholic institutions are rapidly multiplying in England, so also are the ranks of those who will stand fast by religious liberty, and the fall of the English Church would not advance the interest of Roman Catholicism that I can see. Though it is beginning to be adopted as a maxim in Church circles, "if you would stem the torrent of Roman Catholicism you must support the National Church of England." Sooner or latter it seems to me that, although there is no reason to fear the action of Mr. Gladstone in the interests of the Pope, the day will come when both England and America will have their hot struggle for liberty against the tyrannizing power of Rome. Almost every country in Europe is at this very moment engaged in a political encounter with the Roman Catholic Church. France, Belgium, Italy are fighting the Jesuits. As a rule, the contest with the Church of Rome has for its bone of contention education in the primary schools, and this is the very heart of the question that must arise, and is arising, both in England and America. In the meantime, political Protestants claim that statesmen should be above the suspicion of Romish taint.

BRADLAUGH'S LIBEL SUIT.

Bow-Street Police Court and "the Black Hole of Calcutta" are not so much unlike as many people may imagine. From 2 o'clock until 6 yesterday I was favored with a seat in the "reporter's box" of that stuffy and bad-smelling court. Should it ever be my misfortune to stand at the bar of that "hall of justice," I should wish, if not speedily released, to be promptly convicted, in the hope that I might be relegated to a cell where at least I should be free from the human exhalations of that pestiferous den in which two London magistrates are condemned to pass most of their lives. I was attracted thither by the suit of Charles Bradlaugh, member of Parliament, against the *British Empire* newspaper, for libel. The action was taken against the editor, James Edgecombe, and one of the Directors of the company, S. C. Lister, of Bradford, a famous and wealthy manufacturer. The following is the alleged libel: "An episode in one of the Sunday evening lectures of Mr. Charles Bradlaugh, now member of Parliament. The apostle himself is orating, and very well, too, for he is an excellent speaker. He is lecturing on 'God.' 'If there be a God,' says the lecturer, 'let Him strike me dead within the next five minutes.' And, amid the breathless silence of the auditory, the atheist takes out his watch and bides the five minutes. This, some dozen years ago or more, was related to me by an eye and ear witness, just as I now retail it, horrible as it reads." Mr. Bradlaugh conducted his own case; Mr. Pollard was counsel for the defendants. On several occasions lately it has been necessary that I should point out to you, in connection with libel suits in Police courts, that a recent decision of the Judges has enforced the practice of a Police magistrate declining to accept evidence of justification where he considers libelous matter has been published, but at once committing the defendant for trial. Mr. Bradlaugh, in opening his case against the *British Empire*, relied on this ruling, and the court was with him at the outset; but eventally Bradlaugh fell a victim to his overcleverness, or, in the language of the legal profession, he illustrated once more the truism that "the man who is his own lawyer has a fool for a client." Mr. Bradlaugh is a tall, square-shouldered, ungainly-looking man, with long hair. His face bears no signs of shaving, yet it is clear of hair, pallid to "pastyness." A long upper lip, a weak chin, shifty eyes, an intellectual forehead, and a perpetual thirst. These are his chief characteristics. He drank 14 glasses of water in the three or four hours his case lasted. He went into the box and swore (I beg his pardon, "affirmed") that he had never in his life, anywhere or under any circumstances, said or done what was imputed to him in the above paragraph. Under cross-examination he "posed" considerably on his theological views, and often turned smilingly toward the greasy audience for approval. If you have never seen the crowd in a London Police court you cannot realize the depth of the insult conveyed in the taunt that the Liberals got into office by the votes of the "residuum." The Bow-street audience is the most God-forsaken crowd I have ever looked upon—pallid faces, with low foreheads, sensual mouths, morbid eyes, as hang-dog a lot as ever grinned at profanity or cheered the acquittal of a wife-beater. Heavens! if the residuum ever rose armed to the teeth in London, what would happen? When Bradlaugh had finished, and demanded the committal for trial of the defendants, Mr. Pollard claimed to offer evidence and also to be heard. The magistrate repeated the new rule, and Bradlaugh smiled his sickly, though intended-to-be-beaming, smile at the open-mouthed audience. But the defense found a new point, and, after a little consideration, Mr. Vaughan, the magistrate, decided in favor of the defendants to accept evidence. Mr. Bradlaugh had, in cross-examination, admitted that he used to write and lecture under the style and name of "Iconoclast," and that an oath would not bind him, as he does not believe in future rewards or punishments. Also, in cross-examination, he said he had lectured against the Christian religion, and he had probably in one of his Sunday lectures said there is no God. But he denied in the most positive and emphatic way ever saying or doing what had been imputed to him by the *British Empire*. Mr. Field, a Baptist minister, was first called for the defense. He said a lecturer calling himself "Iconoclast," 17 years ago, had asked him to step on to the platform at St. George's Hall, Southwark, and pray to God to strike him dead, to prove that God had no power over him. Field, however, had to retire in confusion when he declined to identify Bradlaugh as the lecturer in question. Bradlaugh chuckled aloud at this defeat of the Baptist, and when a stupid-looking fellow, who said his name was Richard Budge, an Irishman, took the stand, Bradlaugh's friends among the audience laughed, if such a crowd can be said to express such a purely human faculty as that of laughter. Budge certainly did look stupid, and he said he was no scholar; that he could do little more than write his name. But there was a quiet, dogged calm in the fellow's demeanor as the examination went on, which drove away the Bradlaugh chuckle and brought into the pallid, audacious face of the theoretical Radical and atheist an expression of anxiety. Budge, with great circumstantiality, stated on his oath that, in 1853-4, when he was living at Tavistock as a stone-mason, he heard Charles Bradlaugh lecture. He believed the Mr. Bradlaugh before him was the same. "I verily believe it," he said, "though you are altered; you are stouter; you were then a young man, but your manner is the same; the way you talk, and, generally, I feel sure you are the man, though I will not swear to it positively." This was in reply to Bradlaugh, and on the following evidence given by Budge: "The lecturer, whom everybody spoke of as Charles Bradlaugh, said: 'I am going to say something now that many of you may hardly believe. I am going to show you that there is no God. If there is a God, I challenge Him to strike me dead in five minutes.' The lecturer then took out a watch and held it up. When the five minutes had passed, Bradlaugh said: 'There, now, you see that there is no God who has any power over me.'" Bradlaugh cross-examined Budge at great length, but he did not succeed in shaking this evidence, while he got from the witness the names of several other persons who were present at the lecture, and induced him to strengthen the evidence as to identity with the assertion that he told the crowd his name when he declared there was no God and challenged Him to strike him dead. At 6 o'clock the magistrate adjourned the case for a week. Mr. Pollard said he had five or six other witnesses to call. The magistrate said he would hear the evidence, though he should not take upon himself to decide the case; he should send it for trial by a jury. It may, therefore, be concluded that we have entered upon a long course of litigation. It will be interesting when the case comes before Judges, and is in the hands of famous barristers. Mr. Lister is in no way liable for the paragraph to which Mr. Bradlaugh objects. But he is a hard-headed Lancashire Tory, with a pocketful of money, and he is just the man to fight resolutely.

## DEATH OF CHARLES W. BARKER.

### THE PROPRIETOR OF THE AMERICAN TATTERSALL'S DIES SUDDENLY.

Mr. Charles W. Barker, whose mart, at the corner of Broadway and Thirty-ninth-street, is spoken of among horsemen as the American Tattersall's, died suddenly on Saturday, at his residence, No. 145 West Thirty-sixth-street. The funeral services will take place at 1 o'clock to-day, at his late residence, the Rev. Mr. Herr officiating, and the remains will be taken to Woodlawn Cemetery for interment. Although not yet 37 years of age, Mr. Barker had won a wide reputation as one of the best judges of thorough-bred animals in this country, and acquired a large business as salesman and auctioneer. He conducted the famous sale of Leamington yearlings in June, 1874, and it was at his mart that Lorillard bought Parole for the insignificant sum of $750. The recent Lorillard sale was made under his direction; and the large joint sale of thorough-breds from the stables of the Messrs. Lorillard and Mr. August Belmont, on June 7, current, was to have been conducted by him. Mr. Barker was born in Spencerport, N. Y., Aug. 4, 1843, and received an academic education. His father, the late Major Charles W. Barker, was a noted hotel-keeper until the war broke out in 1861, when he raised a regiment of dragoons in Illinois, to which State he had removed soon after the birth of his son, and received a commission as Major, serving as a member of Gen. McClellan's staff during the seven days of battle on the Peninsula. The son, then a boy 10 years old, went into camp with his father, and was his companion during the greater part of his soldier life. When the war ended, Major Barker, after some experience in railroad business, removed to this City, in 1867 or thereabout, and established the mart which has since become so familiar to lovers of thorough-breds. His death, two or three years ago, left his son in possession of a considerable fortune and a flourishing business. Young Barker was married in April, 1876, to Miss Varian, daughter of Mr. Jacob Varian, of this City. He was taken suddenly ill with inflammation of the liver, complicated with gastritis and enteritis, two weeks before he died. Dr. Halbert, the family physician, was called, and soon brought the inflammatory symptoms under control; but they were succeeded by typhoid malarial fever, to which, notwithstanding his splendid physique—he was six feet two, with broad shoulders and herculean limbs—the patient's constitution rapidly succumbed. Mr. Barker was regarded by those who knew him as a man of integrity and honor. He leaves a widow and a son 1 year old to inherit his estates.

## FLAMES IN A WAREHOUSE.

### A DISCOVERY THAT WAS MADE IN SEASON IN LEROY-STREET.

About 7 o'clock last night a fire broke out in W. C. Casey's bonded warehouses in Leroy-street, and but for the energy displayed by the Fire Department a loss of several millions of dollars would undoubtedly have resulted. The warehouses begin at the north-west corner of Leroy-street and Washington-street, and run along Leroy-street to West-street. Nos. 149 to 155 are the bonded warehouses. Last evening they were filled with miscellaneous merchandise, much of it very valuable. On the fourth floor of No. 155 was a quantity of raw greasy wool. This undoubtedly caught fire from spontaneous combustion, as this part of the warehouses, when the outbreak occurred, had not been opened since 3 P. M. on Saturday. The fire was discovered when dense volumes of smoke found their way down stairs. Two alarms were sent out, and when the firemen burst open the shutters of the fourth floor windows of Nos 155, 153, and 151 Leroy-street, flames leaped out, and there appeared to be but little chance of saving the entire structure. The floors were so tightly packed with goods that the most available point of attack was from the roof. This the firemen cut through, and they managed to hold the flames in check on the fourth floor at the outset, and soon had them under complete control, but it was 8:30 o'clock before all the smoldering bales, boxes, and packages had been dragged out and the flames and sparks extinguished. Nos. 155, 153, and 151 Leroy-street form one building, which is divided from No. 149 by a thick brick partition, pierced with arched passage-ways. No. 149 Leroy-street was filled with heat and smoke, and goods of every description in this part of the warehouses were more or less damaged. The fire badly damaged or destroyed all the goods on the fourth floor of Nos. 155, 153, and 151. They included raw silk, hides, leather, wool, straw hats, silk braid, heavy black silk in skeins, and anise-seed. The water used to extinguish the fire soaked through into the third floor, and damaged goods of every description. Goods on the second floor were slightly damaged. A moderate estimate places the loss at $90,000 on goods and $1,500 on the building. The loss on goods may be discovered to amount to $60,000 when the floors are cleared. The loss on silk alone, which is easily damaged by heat or smoke, is estimated at $10,000. A loss of from $150,000 to $200,000 by water damage was prevented by the Fire Insurance Patrol, who used hundreds of waterproofs to cover up goods on the lower floors.

### A SHAM BATTLE AT POMPTON.

It is just a century ago since Pompton, N. J., enjoyed a grand military display, when the American troops were encamped in the vicinity. Yesterday they were greatly surprised by the arrival of the First New-Jersey Brigade, who were almost as much surprised as the people themselves. On the 17th ult. Gen. Plume, commanding the brigade, issued a mysterious order, directing the troops to be in readiness to march on the 31st, and giving particulars as to the arrangements, &c., but not saying where they were going. The men were fully armed and equipped in fatigue uniform, for field exercises. The First and Fifth Regiments from Newark; the Fourth, from Jersey City, and the Ninth, from Hoboken, together with Battery A, were present. They formed on Pompton Plains, near the junction, arriving by the Greenwood Lake and Montclair Railway shortly before noon. After various movements, they were formed in position for a sham battle. The Fifth and Ninth Regiments, with two guns of the battery, the latter under charge of the Weehawken section, constituted the line of defense. The attacking party was made up of the First and Fourth Regiments and the Second Battalion, with the other two guns of the battery under charge of the Hoboken and Jersey City section, commanded by Capt. Eiler. This party was under command of Gen. Plume himself, one company from each regiment and one platoon from the battalion were detailed as skirmishers. It was late in the afternoon before the arrangements were fully completed for the battle, so that by this time thousands of the citizens from the surrounding country had gathered, attracted by the news of the unwonted spectacle. The affair passed off very successfully, and was highly gratifying to Gen. Plume.

### HORSEWHIPPED BY A WOMAN.

William H. Veitch is an undertaker in Yonkers. Mrs. Annie N. Kennedy, of the same place, alleges that Veitch has been circulating disgraceful stories about her. She armed herself with a hide whip yesterday, and meeting Veitch on Warburton-avenue, she struck him across the face with the whip twice before she was disarmed. Veitch knocked her down and kicked her in a violent manner. Both were taken to the Police station, and the woman was locked up on the complaint of Veitch for assault and battery. This Mrs. Kennedy lives on Chestnut-street, and is the wife of a journeyman painter. She is the same woman who a few weeks ago attacked a prominent druggist of Yonkers with a club.

# CONGRESS AND ITS WORK

## THE HOUSE IN AN INDUSTRIOUS MOOD.

### THE SUNDRY CIVIL BILL PASSED WITH THE SILVER AND MARSHALS AMENDMENTS—TWO OTHER APPROPRIATION BILLS ACTED UPON AND THE LAST OF THE SERIES TAKEN UP FOR CONSIDERATION.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The House to-day was in an industrious mood, and acted upon three of the regular appropriation bills. The fourth bill of this class, the General Deficiency, was taken up, and had it not been for the bad management of Mr. Cobb, who had the measure in charge, in yielding the floor to Mr. Reagan, to deliver a prepared speech on inter-State commerce, a considerable portion of the General Deficiency bill might have been disposed of. The Sundry Civil bill was first taken up and passed, all the amendments made by the Committee of the Whole being affirmatively acted upon. Only two of the amendments were of special importance, the first of these being that offered by Delegate Downey, requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to disburse standard silver dollars in paying the various sums appropriated by the bill, and the second being that appropriating $650,000 to pay United States Marshals and their general deputies, "except for the services of the latter rendered at elections." The silver dollar amendment was adopted by yeas 105, nays 58. Mr. Buckner wanted unanimous consent to change the phraseology of the amendment so as to make it read "standard gold or silver coin," but objection was made from the Republican side. Some of the Republicans, recognising the fact that the amendment would be adopted, were disposed to vote for it, because they believe that any attempt to force silver dollars into circulation will effectually demonstrate the impracticability of such a proposition, and at the same time establish to the satisfaction of Congress and the country the unpopularity of the standard silver dollars as a circulating medium. The advocates of the silver dollar have always contended that the silver dollars remain stored in the Treasury vaults because the Secretary has studiously refused to make an earnest effort to put them in circulation, and they foolishly imagine that if the people can be forced to accept them in payment for claims upon the United States, they will remain in circulation and maintain themselves at par with gold and United States notes. Apart from the fallacy of this theory, from a commercial point of view, silver dollars will not remain in circulation under existing laws. To prove this it is not necessary to go further than the office of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House. Suppose the salaries of members of Congress were provided for in this bill, and each member was forced to accept from the Sergeant-at-Arms for his monthly salary $416 in silver, weighing about seven and one-half pounds. How long would the most stalwart advocate of silver retain that sum in base metal? The law provides that the Treasurer of the United States shall exchange silver dollars for silver certificates when presented in sums of $20 and upward, and the silver would be retained by those who would thus be forced to accept it in payment only so long as it would require to transport it to the Treasury or to a Sub-Treasury of the United States, when the exchange for silver certificates could be made. As a measure of relief, the Downey amendment will prove a ridiculous failure, but as it will demonstrate, if enacted, that the people don't want and will not have silver dollars as a circulating medium, its enactment will serve a good purpose. On the appropriation for the Marshals the Republicans made no contest, contenting themselves with a vote by yeas and nays, which resulted—Yeas 85, nays 60.

After the Sundry Civil bill had been disposed of, the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial, the District of Columbia, and the Agricultural Appropriation bills were taken up, and after disposing of amendments made by the Senate, those bills were referred to committees of conference. Mr. Cobb then got the House into Committee of the Whole on the General Deficiency bill, and after briefly explaining its provisions he yielded the floor to Mr. Reagan, who proceeded to read a carefully-prepared speech on his Inter-State Commerce bill. The Republicans and a number of the Democrats protested against this threatened affliction, and a dozen members hurled points of order and parliamentary inquiries at the Chair, in order to prevent Mr. Reagan from speaking. Mr. Reagan insisted that he had the floor for one hour, and could not be taken off by such efforts as were being made for that purpose. Considerable confusion was occasioned by the Chairman, Mr. Whitthorne, deciding that no one could be recognized for any purpose unless Mr. Reagan would yield permission. An appeal being taken from this decision, the Republicans declined to vote, thus bringing the committee to a halt for lack of a quorum. Finally, the committee rose, and after further wrangling, the Deficiency bill was set aside by a motion of Mr. Springer to proceed to business on the Speaker's table. The purpose of this motion was to reach the bill of Senator Bayard to regulate the pay and appointment of Deputy Marshals and the bill relating to the Electoral count. The Republicans do not want these measures considered until the return of those who are now attending the Chicago Convention, and therefore withheld their votes, thus showing the House to be without a quorum. Finding that nothing could be accomplished in this direction, the Democrats gave up the struggle and the House adjourned.

## STATEN ISLAND RAPID TRANSIT.

### A BILL GRANTING RIGHT OF WAY THROUGH GOVERNMENT LANDS.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Mr. Covert, of New-York, has introduced in the House a bill to grant the right of way through certain property of the United States lying in Richmond County, N. Y. It is provided in the first section of the bill that the right of way, not exceeding 100 feet in width, through the lands now occupied by the United States light-house establishment, in the Village of New-Brighton, shall be granted to the Staten Island Rapid Transit Company, for the purpose of constructing a railroad. The second section grants the right of way to the extent of 100 feet in width to the same company for like purposes, through the lands of the United States now occupied by Fort Richmond and Fort Wadsworth, and the reservation or inclosure surrounding those fortifications in the Town of Smithfield. A proviso to the first section of the bill requires that in the case of the New-Brighton property the right of way and the width and location thereof through the light-house lands and the regulations for operating the proposed railroad within the limits of the same, so as to prevent all danger to public property, shall be submitted to and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury prior to the construction of the road. A similar proviso to the second section requires that the approval of the Secretary of War shall be obtained before entery is made on the lands of Forts Richmond and Wadsworth. Section 3 of the bill provides that whenever the rights of way shall cease to be used for railroad purposes, the same shall revert to the United States, and the right to repeal, alter, or amend the proposed act, is reserved to Congress. The bill was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

## NOTES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 31, 1880.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $397,929 18, and from Customs $675,387 88.

In consequence of a decision of the Senate Committee on Appropriations not to report back the House resolution for adjournment, that resolution expired at 12 o'clock to-day, and no time can now be fixed for final adjournment except by the introduction of a new resolution, and action upon the subject de novo in both houses.

The Controller of the Currency reports the additional national bank circulation issued during the month of May to be $626,100; the amount surrendered or destroyed, $380,157; leaving the net increase $245,943. The net increase of national bank notes during the year ending June 1 is $16,763,495. The increase of legal tender notes on deposit for the purpose of retiring circulation during the month of May is $894,969; the increase during the year ending June 1, 1880, $6,553,531, and the amount of legal tender notes now on deposit is $19,591,722. The total amount of national bank notes outstanding on June 1 is $343,836,943, not including national gold bank notes amounting to $1,347,490.

Secretary Evarts says the Liverpool *Courier's* statement, that he has sent more amicable advices to Minister Lowell than were contained in his report presented to Congress on the Fishery question, is entirely unfounded; that, having made his report to Congress, he is awaiting the action of that body before issuing instructions to the United States Minister.

The cross-examination of E. H. Rouch, expert in handwriting, was continued this morning before the Donnelly-Finley Investigating Committee. The witness remained firm in his previously-expressed conviction that Finley was the author of the anonymous letter. The committee will examine four or five additional witnesses before making a report.

The report in the Whittaker case has not yet reached the Secretary of War, and until it has been received, the report of District Attorney Townsend on the case will not be made public. Secretary Ramsey said to-day that possibly it would be considered impracticable to make the Townsend report public at all. This question will be decided, however, after the receipt of the court's report.

The following is a statement of the operations of the National Bank Redemption Agency for the month, and the 11 months ending to-day, as compared with the corresponding periods of last year:

| National Bank Notes Disposed of. | Month. | Eleven Months. |
|---|---|---|
| Notes fit for circulation assorted and returned to the banks of issue | $1,730,900 | $31,893,000 |
| Notes unfit for circulation assorted and delivered to the Controller of the Currency for destruction and replacement with new notes | 3,668,600 | 25,397,000 |
| Notes of failed, liquidating, and reducing banks deposited in the Treasury | 794,400 | 5,278,100 |
| Total for 1880 | $6,197,900 | $62,569,600 |
| Total for 1879 | 14,468,500 | 148,269,350 |
| Decrease | $8,270,600 | $85,699,750 |

## THE WRONGS OF THE PONCAS.

### A REPORT AND A BILL LOOKING TO A REDRESS OF THEIR GRIEVANCES.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Mr. Dawes, from the Senate select committee to investigate the removal of the Ponca Indians, to-day presented a report on the subject, and also reported back favorably the bill for the relief of the tribe. The report says that in 1868 the Government, in providing a reservation for the settled bands of the Sioux Indians, made a treaty with those Indians, including within the limits of their new reservation the entire Ponca Reservation of 96,000 acres. The committee are unable to find in the Indian Bureau any reason for thus including this reservation, and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, they say, in his report for 1878, describes it as a blunder, in which opinion the present Secretary of the Interior coincides. After reviewing the testimony adduced, the committee say that the Poncas "were one of the most peaceable of all the Indian tribes; that they were dwelling upon a reservation which they had occupied ever since they were known as a tribe under words of absolute grant from the United States, accompanied by a convenant of peaceable enjoyment during their good behavior; that without their knowledge and without compensation, and without a shade of complaint against them as a tribe, the United States included their reservation, by mistake of boundaries, within the limits of the reservation set apart for the Sioux; that the United States has never undertaken to compensate them in any way for thus attempting to deprive them of their home; that to relieve itself of the difficulties in which this mistake had involved the United States, the Government undertook to remove the Poncas from their home and provide for them elsewhere, and Congress authorized their removal to the Indian Territory, if they should give their free consent to such removal; that the Government, failing to obtain such free consent, removed them by force, and placed them where they now are, against their will, leaving their houses and all other property which they were unable to take with them, and lodging them in a hot and, to them, an inhospitable climate; that they have suffered greatly from the time of their removal to the present time, and have been thereby greatly diminished in numbers; that they are at the present moment discontented, discouraged, and disheartened, and are making no progress toward self-support; that this proceeding on the part of the United States was without justification, and was a great wrong to this peaceable tribe of Indians, and demands at the hands of the United States speedy and full redress."

The bill accompanying the report proposes to require the Secretary of the Interior to cause the Poncas to be returned without delay to their Dakota reservation, and provides that their title to the same shall be deemed valid, anything in the Sioux treaty to the contrary notwithstanding. It also requires the Secretary of the Interior to restore to the Poncas "use and enjoyment in the same condition, as nearly as may be, when left by them, all houses and other improvements and personal property belonging to the tribe when removed from Dakota, and for all the foregoing purposes provides an appropriation of $50,000."

Senator Kirkwood, the Chairman of the committee, gave notice to-day that he will hereafter present a minority report.

## PLAINFIELD PEOPLE EXCITED.

### GOLD AND SILVER SAID TO HAVE BEEN FOUND AT THEIR DOOR.

The Plainfield (N. J.) *Bulletin* announces the positive discovery of gold and silver "in more than paying quantities," in the mountains back of that place, and declares that a vein of rich ore eight feet thick, and of unknown length, is now being developed by several capitalists. The mines are said to be situated in the trap-rock ranges known at Plainfield as the First and Second Mountains, and which are separated by a valley of a nearly uniform width of half a mile. These hills are full of abandoned mines, which have been opened at various times during the last 150 years by earnest seekers after copper, and, according to the *Bulletin*, fortune after fortune has been sunk in vain efforts to find this metal in paying quantities. The copper was undoubtedly there, but not in sufficient quantity to pay for digging it out. About two weeks ago it was rumored in Plainfield that these old copper mines were being explored by somebody who thought of working them again. The old residents laughed, and wondered what fools were going to throw away their money now. But the rumors grew until it was asserted that gold and silver had been found, and then the old residents only laughed the more. The discovery of the precious metals is declared by the *Bulletin* to be true, however, and is due to the fact that Postmaster Vail went to Arizona on mining business last Fall, and on his return noticed that the rock of the Plainfield hills was very similar to the gold-bearing rock of Arizona. He began quietly "prospecting," sent specimens of ore from the abandoned copper mines to various assayers, and was assured that the ore contained gold enough to pay many times the cost of extracting it. Then Mr. Vail discovered that Messrs. H. P. Bronk and F. M. Bacon, of Plainfield, were on the same track as himself. The three joined forces, and formed a partnership with two capitalists of this City. The company secretly secured leases of the privilege of farming underground of nearly all the land included in the trap-rock region of the First and Second Mountains, and now control from 7,000 to 10,000 acres. Work has already been begun on the mines. Engines to pump out the old mines are being put in place, and a stamping-mill will be set up at once. The abandoned mines will be worked as soon as pumped clear of water, but in the meanwhile, the *Bulletin* says, there are from 800 to 1,000 tons of ore lying at the dumps of the various mines all ready to be worked, having been left there by the disgusted seekers after copper. If the sanguine expectations of Postmaster Vail and his associates should be realized, Plainfield will experience the greatest sensation in its history.

### MADE CRAZY BY HARD WORK.

TROY, N. Y., May 31.—O. T. Hooper, proprietor of a large clothing store, exhibited signs of insanity at his boarding-house. He went to his store and locked the door upon the officers who followed. When the door was opened, he brandished an axe, and threatened to kill the first intruder. His counsel forbade the Police interfering. Subsequently, he attended church, and behaved quietly. Then he went to the American House, at 2 o'clock this morning, and roused every inmate of the house by shrieking. When the frightened people congregated in the halls, he commenced to chase them. They took refuge in the attic, cellar, and on the roof. He asserted that they were all thieves, and the proprietor induced him to go to the Police station to make complaint against them. He was held in custody until this afternoon, when he was taken to the Insane Asylum. On the way thither, he almost succeeded in overpowering five policemen. He has been considered a sharp business man. His derangement was caused by too close application.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 31.—The Supreme Court to-day rendered a decision in the case of Lucas E. Moore against the City of New-Orleans, in which the legality of the Premium Bond act is affirmed.

SING SING, May 31.—The total earnings of Sing Sing Prison for May were $13,071 31; total expenditures, $11,[illegible]; net profit, $[illegible].

# YACHTSMEN AND OARSMEN

## THE FIRST CRUISE OF THE ATLANTIC YACHT CLUB.

### SIX SCHOONERS AND TEN SLOOPS IN THE LINE—THE CRUSADER WINS IN TWO HOURS AND THIRTEEN MINUTES—A FRESH WIND AND A GOOD RACE.

The yachting season of 1880 was opened yesterday by the Decoration Day cruise of the Atlantic Yacht Club, in which 16 vessels—6 schooners and 10 sloops—participated. The occasion was taken advantage of to celebrate the opening of the new club-house, grounds, and anchorage, which are situated very pleasantly at Bay Ridge, about 300 yards east of the Sea-beach and Manhattan Beach Railway piers. The club has leased from the Atlantic Harbor, limited, the new grounds and anchorage, and the old Bergen farm-house is being renovated as a club-house. The grounds have a frontage of 330 feet, and are 330 feet deep, pleasantly wooded, and with a picturesque shore bluff. A breakwater over 300 feet long is being built 300 feet off shore, and, when completed, will form a safe haven for the smaller craft. The vessels which took part in yesterday's cruise were as follows:

SCHOONERS.

| Name. | Owner. |
|---|---|
| Agnes, (flagship) | Commodore L. H. Fish. |
| Crusader, (new) | Ex-Com. J. R. Maxwell. |
| Triton | Ex-Com. Geo. A. Thayer. |
| Mystic | A. Norton. |
| Sunshine | William Peet. |
| Atalanta | W. R. Vermilye. |

SLOOPS.

| Name. | Owner. | Name. | Owner. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lizzie L. | J. G. Johnson, M.D. | Stella | Vice Com. H. H. Hogins |
| Coming | S. Peabody | Kaiser | W. H. Field |
| Gracie | C. R. Flint | Genia | T. P. Blake |
| Sadie | W. H. Cole | Mab | R. Arnold |
| Pirate | F. A. Howell | Flying Cloud | J. G. Suydam |

The race was from the anchorage to and around the South-west Spit buoy and return, a run of about 34 miles. The starting gun, which was fired at 11:04 A. M., was preceded by a firing salute from the whole fleet as they lay at anchor. The wind was steady and fresh from about west-north-west, and the vessels swung out into the channel on the starboard tack, the schooners with main and fore sails and maintop-sails ready set, and the sloops with main and top sails only. Before they were a hundred yards on their course, the schooners had run up all their topsails and foretop-sails, and the sloops had set their jibs, and, with the canvas drawing everywhere, they swept past Owl's Head and into the Narrows, all running free with their booms lying close to the rails. The Atalanta got a little the best of the start among the schooners, with the Mystic close on her lee quarter. The Crusader was a hundred yards to windward. Of the sloops the Coming, Gracie, Lizzie L. and Stella began to forge ahead in their class, but as soon as all the vessels got under headway, the schooners drew swiftly away from their smaller companions. The Atalanta, in passing Bay Ridge, took the lead, ran across the bow of the Crusader, and took position to the windward, and a close brush ensued between her and the Crusader, the latter vessel gaining steadily on her, and passing her to leeward of the whole fleet, when abreast of Fort Lafayette. A sharp tug over the same stretch occurred between the ex-champion of the club, the Stella, and the Lizzie L., the latter vessel carrying at her masthead the challenge pennant won by her last Fall. At the Owl's Head the Stella had a short lead, but surrendered it, before reaching Fort Lafayette, to the Lizzie L., which in turn lost it herself a few minutes later. The two sloops then maintained to the end of the race the same position, the Lizzie L. pressing the Stella close all the way around to the finish.

From the time the Crusader passed Fort Lafayette she kept the whole fleet behind her, and just at this point, too, the vessels of the Seawanhaka Club, also on a cruise, came sweeping down by the Staten Island shore—a large fleet of yachts in close company. Among some "outsiders" who came down to try their pace also with the Crusader, were the Wanderer, the Tidal Wave, and the Estelle. There was a free run all the way to the Spit, with plenty of wind, but no need or opportunity of sailing manœuvres. The Tidal Wave tackled the Crusader, and there was a smart race between them clear up to the turning buoy, the Tidal Wave running in by about her own length ahead of the Crusader. The latter vessel, however, hugged the buoy closely, and luffed around it at 12h. 10m., so neatly that the Tidal Wave fell off 100 yards, and the Crusader was squared away for home under a full pressure before the Tidal Wave had got her canvas drawing again. Abreast of Dix Island the Atalanta carried away her fore back-stay, and lost some ground by the accident. The Genia lost her topmast, and the Coming, which had set her balloon-jib, found it advisable to reef it again. The Crusader had also to take in her jib-topsail, but sent up her fore-staysail, and with the stiff and occasionally "blowing" wind she seemed steadier under it. The Atalanta went on the tack around the Spit three minutes behind the Crusader, followed by the Gracie, Triton, Agnes, Mystic, Sadie, Pirate, Stella, Lizzie L., Sunshine, Genia, and Flying Cloud, in the order named. There was "plain sailing" all the way home, but the breeze fell off slightly, making the work slow for the rearmost yachts. The Crusader crossed the line first, and dropped her anchor in front of the club-house at 1h. 17m., making the race in the excellent time of 2:13:00; the Atalanta came in about three minutes behind her, the Gracie at 1h. 26m., and following these came one after another the Triton, Agnes, Mystic, Coming, Sadie, Pirate, Stella, Lizzie L., Genia, Flying Cloud, Sunshine, Kaiser, and Mab.

## ROWING ON THE PASSAIC.

### NEWARK MEN DEFEATED—MOST OF THE EVENTS WON BY NEW-YORKERS.

The sixth annual regatta of the Passaic Association of Amateur Oarsmen at Newark, yesterday, was an admirably managed affair. Newark men rowed in four of the seven races of the regatta, and only won one of them. The regatta was attended by about 15,000 persons, the shores of the Passaic being lined from the Erie bridge almost to Belleville, and the galleries and floats of the Ariel, Eureka, and Triton club-houses being crowded with ladies and gentlemen. The course was one and one-half miles long, and was rowed down stream. The result of the racing is very unsatisfactory to the Newark betting men, who bet large sums upon their local oarsmen, while it is correspondingly satisfactory to the New-Yorkers, who won large sums. The first race was the junior single sculls, in which the entries were Joseph E. Meyer, Eclipse Club, Canton, Ohio; Frank Campbell, Crescent Club, Newark; Dr. Edward Field, Carteret Club, Red Bank, N. J.; William H. Deyo, Passaic Club, Newark; Sidney N. Ogden, Triton Club, Newark, and T. C. Lowden, Triton Club, Newark. Campbell was the favorite, and the Newarkers offered large odds on him. Ogden got a lead on him at the start, but he went away from the line in advance of the others, Field, Meyer, and Lowden following him closely. Meyer passed the three men ahead of him before he had rowed a quarter of a mile, while both Campbell and Field went by Ogden. The race now resolved itself into a contest between Meyer, Campbell, and Field. The last named oarsman rowed in fine form, and at the half mile led Meyer by a length and Campbell by three and one-half lengths. He increased his lead, and at the mile was four lengths in front of Meyer, who was half a length ahead of Campbell. At this point Field seemed to be failing. His strokes lost power, and Meyer passed him at the end of the mile and a quarter. He did not regain the advantage he had lost. Meyer crossed the line half a length ahead of him, and two lengths in advance of Campbell. Meyer's time was 12:04, and Field's 12:06.

The four-oared shell race was between the following-named crews: Columbia College Club, (red)—Charles Eldridge, (No. 1,) A. H. Van Sinderen, (No. 2,) H. R. Multer, (No. 3,) and T. A. Painter, (stroke;) Albany City Club, (blue)—M. Monahan, (No. 1,) J. W. Monahan (No. 2,) R. T. Gorman, (No. 3,) and J. J. Gorman, (stroke;) Nolan Boat Club, of Albany, (white)—E. J. Wilson, (No. 1,) P. Mitch, (No. 2,) P. R. Gorman, (No. 3,) and Thomas Sheehey, (stroke.) The Nolan crew took the lead, and the Columbia boys got off last, but Painter set his colleagues such a strong, quick stroke that they quickly carried their boat past their competitors, and at the end of the first quarter were a length ahead of the Nolan crew. They increased their lead to two lengths at the end of the half-mile, where the Albany City crew were two lengths ahead of their fellow townsmen, having passed them without much difficulty. The Columbia boys had the race in their hands before the end of the mile, and did not thereafter exert themselves much, but pulled in a fine, even fashion. They finished one and three-quarter lengths ahead of the Albany City crew, in 9:38. The Nolan crew did not cross the line. The senior single-scull race was not very interesting, for it seemed a matter of little difficulty to George Gaisel, of the Metropolitan Club of this City, to beat Edward L. Phillips, of the Triton Club, of Newark, which he did by two lengths, in 11:08.

The six-oared gig race was very exciting, being closely contested from beginning to end. The crews that took part in it were: Dauntless, Harlem—E. F. Baylor, No. 1; S. B. Hazard, H. W. Peckwell, J. D. Freeman, H. B. Walter, David Roach, stroke. Eureka, Newark—Peter Young, No. 1; R. Laible, W. B. Flavell, W. F. Voll, Watson Ryno, J. H. Engleman, stroke. Ariel, Newark—E. Bodeman, No. 1; S. McCall, C. Oakley, F. Freeman, W. Watts, M. Jury, stroke. Catholic Institute, Newark—Thomas Newton, No. 1, P. Henderson, John McHugh, William Dolan, James Duffy, John Weldon, stroke. The Eureka got off first and the Dauntless last, but the latter crew soon passed the Institute and Ariel boys. The four crews kept well together for about half a mile. Encouraged by the shouts of admirers at the Triton Club house, the Dauntless got even with the Eurekas, and then and there passed them. Crossing to the opposite side of the river, both the leading crews got out of their water, and the Eureka boat touched the oars of the Dauntless rowers. The coxswain of the Dauntless sheered his boat off, and no damage was done. The Dauntless crossed the line in 8:17¼, with the Eurekas only one foot behind them. The Ariel crew were only about two feet behind the Eurekas, and the inexperienced Institute boys were not far to the rear. A claim of foul was made by the Eureka crew, but was not allowed by the referee. The crew of the Mystic Club, of Newark, won a pair-oared gig race against the Triton Club crew and a crew from the Metropolitan Club of this City. The time of the Mystic boys was 9:48. The Gorman brothers, of the Albany City Club, won the pair-oared shell race, but were hurried over the course by Frederick A. Levien and William Childs, of the Metropolitan Club crew. The time of the Gormans was 9:18¼. The spectators were surprised by a victory of the crew of the Athletic Club, of this City, in the pair-oared scull race. This crew was composed of Irving A. Lyon, bow, and E. W. Rathborne, stroke. It was pitted against the Monahan brothers of the Albany City, and George Gaisel, bow, and James Pilkington, stroke, of the Metropolitan, of this City. The Athletics took the lead, the Metropolitan crew being second, and the Albany City crew last. They kept their relative positions to the end, and the Athletics won by one and a half lengths, the Metropolitan crew being second. The time of the winner was 8:34¼.

## THE KNICKERBOCKER'S REGATTA.

### A PROCESSION OF WHITE-WINGED YACHTS SKIMMING OVER FLUSHING BAY.

The annual regatta of the Knickerbocker Yacht Club, which was sailed yesterday near Port Morris, proved a success. Three classes of yachts started. For the first class, open to cabin yachts, there were three entries, but, unfortunately, two of these, the Reverie and the Neria, failed to appear. Of the entries for the second class, open to yachts over 18 feet, the following boats started: The Sharpie, Thetis, Quits, Willie, and Estelle. For the third class, open to yachts under 18 feet, there were 11 entries, but only four of these were ready to start when the signal gun was fired. Messrs. John Lecoste and James Gibney consented to act as judges.

At 11:10 the first gun sounded, and the Parole, the only cabin yacht in the race, started. At the outset the White Cap, of the third class, ran foul of one of the other boats and was upset, but her occupants were rescued. The course for the first and second classes, after passing between North and South Brother Islands, was around the College Point buoy, thence to and around a stake-boat anchored off Fish Point, in Flushing Bay, and back to the club-house stake-boat. This course was to be sailed over twice, making in all a distance of 14 miles. The Parole led the way, and the Sharpie, Quits, and Estelle kept abreast of each other while passing between the Brother Islands, when a sharp struggle to see which should round the College Point buoy followed. At 11:55 the Parole rounded the Flushing Bay stake-boat, and from her deck could be seen a very handsome struggle for the lead between the Sharpie and the Estelle, which were running along bow and bow, and close together. The white sails of the other contestants shone in the sun as they passed along in what seemed to be a procession toward the stake-boat. The Sharpie kept close in toward the reefs, and making fewer tacks, rounded the boat off the club-house, where the spectators were cheering and waving handkerchiefs, in advance of the Estelle. An instant later the Quits rounded the boat, and gave the Sharpie hot chase. She gained steadily on the latter, and rounded the College Point buoy the second time in advance of her rival, while the Estelle followed, a poor third.

After passing the stake-boat, and on their homeward stretch, the yachts spread out in every direction, some keeping out in the open water while others ran in close to the reefs. The Parole passed the home stake-boat at 3h. 28m. 15s. At 3h. 40m. 25s. the Quits rounded the boat, a winner. Two minutes and 25 seconds later the Estelle came around, and was followed in the short space of 10 seconds by the Thetis. Forty seconds after the Thetis came the Sharpie, which was followed in 20 seconds by the Willie, the last of the second class. Of the third class yachts, the Eddie got in at 3h. 7m. 50s., and the Queen Mab 8¼ minutes later. The official record of the regatta is as follows:

FIRST CLASS YACHTS.

| Name. | Start. H. M. S. | Finish. H. M. S. | Actual Time. H. M. S. | Corrected Time. H. M. S. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Parole | 11 10 00 | 3 28 15 | 3 18 15 | 3 18 15 |

SECOND CLASS YACHTS.

| | H. M. S. | H. M. S. | H. M. S. | H. M. S. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Quits | 11 12 00 | 2 42 25 | 3 30 25 | 3 29 46 |
| Estelle | 11 12 00 | 2 45 00 | 3 33 00 | 3 32 50½ |
| Thetis | 11 12 00 | 2 45 10 | 3 33 10 | 3 32 30¾ |
| Sharpie | 11 12 00 | 2 45 50 | 3 33 50 | 3 33 50 |
| Willie | 11 12 00 | 2 46 10 | 3 34 10 | 3 31 19¾ |

THIRD CLASS YACHTS.

| | H. M. S. | H. M. S. | H. M. S. | H. M. S. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Eddie | 11 14 00 | 3 07 50 | 3 53 50 | 3 50 40 8-16 |
| Queen Mab | 11 14 00 | 3 16 00 | 4 02 00 | 4 02 00 |
| Julia F. | 11 14 00 | Withdrawn. | | |

## CRUISE OF THE SEAWANHAKAS.

The Seawanhaka Yacht Club had an enjoyable cruise down the Bay yesterday, and in the evening an equally pleasant dinner in the Pavilion Hotel, near New-Brighton, Staten Island. In obedience to the general order of Commodore Stewart a dozen yachts dropped anchor in the morning off Tompkinsville, Staten Island. They were to have been under way at 10:30 A. M., but the signal gun on the flag-ship was not fired until a half hour later. A stiff breeze was blowing from the west, favoring a fine sail, and the tide was the last of the ebb. The start was made in straggling order, some of the yachts finding it necessary to pick their way slowly through the vessels anchored in the vicinity. Several went out with their main-sails reefed. The Clytie was the first to round the buoy on the South-West Spit, followed closely by the Regina, Wanderer, and Rover in the order named. Following in a batch were the Vision, Gracie, Rover, Wave, Mischief, Schemer, Muriel, Volante, and Yolande. On the return the Clytie was the first to cross the line. A majority of the yachts crossed over to Bay Ridge to greet the returned Atlantic yachtsmen. Between 4 P. M. and 6 P. M. all the Seawanhaka boats had anchored off the Pavilion Hotel, and at the latter hour dinner was served to the members and their guests.

## FINDING A LOST BOY.

### HOW A MISSING CHILD CAUSED ANXIETY IN A FAMILY.

POUGHKEEPSIE, May 31.—An incident occurred on board the steamer Mary Powell, on her trip from New-York Saturday afternoon, which shows how comparatively easy it is for a little child to get lost. Among the passengers ticketed for Cornwall was an English family named Whiteside. The party was composed of husband and wife, three children, and two servants. The family come to Cornwall every Summer. The youngest child is a boy about 6 years of age. Before reaching Cozzens's, the family were on the upper deck, and the little boy asked his mother's permission to go down stairs after a drink of water. While he was down stairs the boat landed at Cozzens's. He thought it was Cornwall, and seeing a crowd of people going off, supposed his people were among them, and he too toddled off the gang-plank to the pier. When the steamer departed, Mr. Dorsey, the dock agent, observed the little chap standing all alone, looking at the people passing him, and concluded he was a lost child. He spoke to him, asking him his name. With his finger in his mouth, and his lips quivering as tears came into his eyes, he lisped, "My name Whiteside; my papa and mamma live at Moodna; they gone off on that big boat." Mr. Dorsey, taking in the situation at a glance, placed the little fellow in one of Fitchett's carriages, and put two other little boys in with him for company, and told "Puffy," the driver, to hurry to the north dock and catch the little steamer Cadet, which would leave after the evening parade for Cornwall. The driver succeeded in catching the Cadet, and, putting the little fellow in charge of the Captain, told the story, and the Captain promised to take good care of the boy and land him at Cornwall. Then the driver got the telegraph operator at the West Point Hotel to telegraph the fact to both Cornwall and Newburg. In the meantime the Mary Powell had landed at West Point and was nearing Cornwall, when the family began to get the children together, and then it was that the little fellow was missed. Capt. Anderson was given notice, and all the officers and crew searched every part of the boat for the missing one, of course, without success. The father and mother were frantic with anxiety, and the passengers greatly sympathized with them. Fears were entertained that the little boy had accidentally fallen overboard, but Capt. Anderson assured them that that could hardly have occurred without some passenger noticing the accident. When the boat landed at Cornwall, the mother, children, and servants went ashore, and the father went to Newburg to telegraph and to go back to West Point or Cozzens's hoping the child had got off at one of those places. Between Cornwall and Newburg the boat was again thoroughly searched. When Mr. Whiteside got to Newburg he went to the telegraph office and was telling the operator about the matter, when the operator interrupted him with "Don't say no more. I know all about it, and the little fellow is safe." The joy of the father over the intelligence was very great, and in less than two hours he reached Cornwall, where the boy had arrived before him.

### THE PILGRIM DESCENDANTS.

PLYMOUTH, Mass., May 31.—The Pilgrim Society held its annual meeting this afternoon in the Law Library room of the Court-house. The following officers were elected: Thomas Russell, of Boston, President; J. Harvey Stickney, of Baltimore; William M. Evarts, of New-York; F. S. Ames, of Easton, and H. W. Dexter, of Boston, Vice-Presidents; W. S. Danforth, of Plymouth, Corresponding and Recording Secretary; I. N. Stoddard, Treasurer. The society voted to request the British Government to present the society with the manuscript history of Plymouth Colony, by Gov. Bradford, and recommended the Trustees to celebrate next Forefathers' Day.

### DAMAGE BY A BROKEN DAM.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 31.—High water in King's grist-mill pond at Agawamin caused the dam to give way this morning, sweeping off a part of the mill, four bridges, and part of the dam of the Agawamin Woolen Company's mill below, besides making great gaps in the highway. The cellar of the Rev. Ralph Perry's house was flooded, and a large meadow was covered with water. The damage will amount to $5,000 or $10,000.

### A BRUTAL PRIZE FIGHT.

PITTSBURG, Penn., May 31.—"Jack" Fleet, of England, and George Turnbull, of McKeesport, Penn., fought a prize fight near the latter place to-day for $200 a side. Sixty-six rounds were fought within an hour and a half. The conflict was most brutal, and resulted in a victory for Turnbull, who is 28 years of age. Fleet is 34 years of age, has fought 15 battles, and never was whipped before. No arrests were made.

# ALBANIA AND THE POWERS

## HOW THE INSURGENTS' DEMANDS ARE TO BE TREATED.

THEY WANT TO SET UP AN AUTONOMOUS PROVINCE—TURKISH MINISTERS AIDING THEIR DESIGNS—SIGNS OF ITALIAN INFLUENCE—FRENCH HOME AFFAIRS.

PARIS, May 19.—A fortnight ago, as soon as it was a certainty that Lord Beaconsfield had been definitely shelved, Europe was bidden to be of good cheer and assured that the political horizon was unclouded, and that the dream of a general disarmament of nations approached its realization. To-day, even the most incorrigible optimist admits that things look mixed, if not squally. Perfectly true is it that with the discomfiture of the Tories all fears of England's participation in the dual alliance are allayed, but another danger has cropped up which no one seemed to anticipate. Mr. Gladstone's well-known opinions in Eastern matters, his letter to Count Karolyi, in which, under cover of a courteous apology, more or less sincere, for language used by him when not in office, there is a very distinct warning to Austria against interference with *the liberties of those provinces of Turkey* which have already become emancipated, or *with the aspirations of those other provinces* still groaning under the yoke of Islam; and finally, *Lord Granville's circular* to the powers has stirred into action those *elements which have been seething and* fermenting in silence for nearly two years. The Albanian insurrection is the "burning question" of the day, and Continental statesmen are sorely puzzled to guess what may eventually grow out of it. The French press says very little, partly because of its limited acquaintance with the causes and theatre of the movement—in plain English, the majority of French writers do not well know where Albania is located—still more, because the situation at home is extremely critical. But the Russian and Austrian newspapers, from which last source well-nigh all the news comes that is published in London, are less reticent, and both at Vienna and at St. Petersburg do not hesitate to express apprehensions of the gravity of what should be called a revolution, not merely an insurrection. The *Golos* affirms that the very earliest intelligence received in Russia came from the Austrian capital, where the first alarming impressions have been modified, in so much that the Albanians are thought not to have proclaimed the absolute independence of their country, but only its autonomy. *This the Golos esteems to be a question* of very secondary importance to Europe, or rather concludes that it may become a cause of additional complication. Its independence cannot become an accomplished fact without the consent of all the powers which signed the Berlin treaty; on the contrary, *its autonomy is absolutely in conformity* with those clauses of this treaty which stipulated the introduction of reforms in all parts of the Ottoman Empire. The Porte would even be disposed to consent to the constitution of an autonomous State which would remain a tributary of Turkey, provided the Albanians will bind themselves to resist the advance of the Austrian troops upon Mitrovitza, and to aid in the restitution of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Europe is only interested in the Albanian question so far as the intentions of the insurgents to conform to the stipulations of Berlin are concerned. Will they or will they not agree to cede a part of their territory to Montenegro? Until this point be settled, until the delimitation of the Græco-Turkish frontiers be definitely traced, the solution of the Albanian difficulty is impracticable.

*The Gazette de St. Petersbourg* of the 14th of May is more affirmative, considering that the Albanian question has already assumed the proportions of a European question, concerning which, it is inclined to think, the British Cabinet has possibly taken the initiative, in the sense of a revision or modification of that disastrous document. Since Lord Beaconsfield's defeat, Prince von Bismarck no longer feels himself strong enough to protect the ambitious projects of his Austro-Hungarian neighbor, and it may be that the moment is at hand when the Hapsburg legions may be obliged to evacuate those provinces, which were to have been occupied only temporarily. Russia and Italy do not think it their duty to break a lance for the greater glory of Francis Joseph's monarchy, and France has no especial interest in the aggrandizement of his Empire. Whence we conclude that the example given by the Albanians may become contagious in the Herzegovinians and the Bosnians.

At Vienna great uneasiness is felt. The Government hesitates to accept the mission of conciliation which, rumor pretends, has been offered to it by the other Continental Cabinets in order to come to some compromise with the insurgents, such being as yet their official designation. But at the same time it is extremely anxious lest Italy be requested to act as the pacifier. One thing only appears to be universally admitted: the responsibility of the Porte in the movement. Turkey has everything to gain, nothing to lose, by the triumph of the Albanian cause, which will secure to her at least the tribute of a vassal State, whereas the consummation of the Montenegrin convention would be the definite loss of a certain portion of its territory. At Constantinople the progress of the movement has been carefully watched from the moment of its inception. I will say more: The movement would have been impossible without secret aid in supplies and arms from the Turkish Government. Last year was wet, the crops failed everywhere, and the Albanian would have starved to death had he neglected to till his ground, unless the Turks had given him the wherewithal to support himself and his family while he was arming for the fray. He is warlike, patriotic, his aspirations after freedom have been awakened by the spectacle of the liberties accorded to Bulgaria and Roumelia; but he must eat, and if he had not been subsidized from Stamboul he would have been forced to sink every other consideration in that of self-preservation. This is the secret of the delays, artfully contrived by the Porte, to the arrangements of the Greek and the Montenegrin frontiers. The Turkish statesmen knew that the populations were disposed to resist annexation, whether to the Tchernagorans or to the Hellenes; all that was necessary was to gain time; time has been gained; the Albanians are now ready to defend their soil, and Eastern diplomacy has again outwitted Western diplomacy. The "energetic note" addressed by the powers to the Porte, about the non-execution of its engagements with Prince Nicholas, was, possibly, an unpleasant reminder of promises unfulfilled. But the Porte is used to "energetic notes;" it has had so many "energetic notes" more or less comminatory that it has grown quite callous, feeling pretty sure that whatever threats may be made they will not be put into execution. Still, courtesy rendered a reply necessary, and the text of this reply, as communicated by the Havas agency, shows that there is no intention to abandon the game of masterly inactivity which has always so far been successful. Another commission is proposed; the powers are even promised that they may establish the conditions of the inquest, and that the Porte will examine the report, and, in concert with the other powers, will decide upon the steps to be taken to restore order and prevent any further effusion of blood.

All this is beautifully diplomatic, but months must elapse before these steps can be taken, and while Cabinets are deliberating the insurrection is gaining ground. The Albanians are quite ready to fight at the present moment; the Tosci contingent numbers 8,000 men, those of Hoti-Gruda and Castrati are estimated at 4,000 more, within supporting distance of each other. Between these, the vanguard of the insurrection, the communications are open with Ali Pasha, of Gusinje, who can dispose of 12,000 warriors, from Diakova, Ipek, Gusinje, and Plava, without counting 6,000 furnished by Dibra, Tirana, and Martia. A subscription of 30,000 florins has been raised for the purchase of arms, and a syndicate of bankers, among whom we find the names of several prominent Italians, has undertaken to supply all necessary funds, while the presence of Sciamit-Doda, a brother of the well-known Italian statesman, at Scutari is quite sufficient to show whence has come the initiative of the movement. It is indeed due to this gentleman's exertions that all religious complications have been avoided; later, the Mussulmans and the Christians may cut each other's throats, but, for the present, the commandership in chief of the League is shared by a Mohammedan Mufti and the Catholic Bishop of the Mirdites. From the stand-point of Italian interests this is a circumstance of capital importance, as the Catholic Albanians, now allied with the Mussulman Albanians, are precisely those who have been most actively worked upon by Italian statesmen, a fact to which I called attention in my last letter. The sympathies of the Mirdites for Italy are of very long standing; they have always been kept up unofficially by the sovereigns of Piedmont, and now we read in the semi-official press of the Peninsula advice to call for a plebiscitum and a reminder of the deputation sent to ask aid of the House of Savoy, in the sixteenth century, and of the exploits of their hero, Georges Castriot, better known as Scanderbeg, who asserted and defended the independence of his nation for five and twenty years against Amurath and Mohammed II. However much Turkey may be indirectly responsible, it is Italy who must be considered as the direct instigator of the revolution, and her hand is visible in the wording of the last Albanian manifesto. "Europe," says this document, "has created a Principality for the Bulgarians; Servia and Montenegro have obtained their independence and an increase of their territory; consequently the Albanians, who were free and independent centuries ago, can justly assert their claims to form a separate State." What this State is to be the manifesto also informs us: "Thessaly, Epirus, and Albania proper are the patrimony of the Albanian nation, which numbers three million souls. Our country must be free and independent; it must be governed by a Prince of our own choice." In these last five words, I believe, may be found the whole secret; the Duke d'Aosta is intended to be the chosen vessel, who, at a given moment, will be proclaimed the sovereign of a nominal vassal of Islam, *who will act under orders from the Quirinal.*

As I remarked at the commencement of my letter, the French are, apparently, indifferent to this Eastern storm-cloud. Their hands are *full of trouble at home, and, although* the Government press, very naturally, makes light *of it, the Government itself is uneasy. The* strikes all over the country, and especially in the Department of the North are very ugly symptoms of an approaching social conflict. For a while they had little effect except to ruin factory-owners and bring nearly to starvation several thousand wretched operatives. The Minister of the Interior ordered an investigation and published his opinion that politics were entirely foreign to the question; that there was nothing to show the hand of the Internationale, or to indicate the interference of Socialist agents from abroad. This was very reassuring, or rather, ought to have been, for nobody was reassured when it became known that the garrison had been reinforced at Lille, and that detachments had gone to other manufacturing centres, "where public order had not been disturbed and would not be." Simple precautionary measures they were termed, and events proved that they were not taken any too soon, as on Friday the mob marched through the streets of Roubaix and Armentières, uttering threats of death against the factory proprietors, and only dispersed after being charged by the chasseurs and the cavalry. This display of energy had, as usual, a most salutary effect in calming down the popular effervescence, but it has not put an end to the agitation. *The strike continues, the employers refuse to make concessions, the operatives to give way and go to* work again, while seditious proclamations are posted in the streets, exciting the workmen to "revolt" and "revenge themselves upon those infamous capitalists of whom they too *long have been the victims." Generally, the* Parisian Socialist organs have kept a prudent silence; but Citizen Buffenoir's *Père Duchêne*, and poor old Louis Blanc's *Reveil Social* are doing all they can to fan the flame of rebellion by telling the mob that it has justice on its side, and that "to raise its fists [*sic*] against bayonets placed by tyranny at the service of the oppressors of the proletarian will be the assertion of a primordial right of human nature." Scarcely had the gravity of the strikes begun to be appreciated when the debate on the right of meeting came up in the Chamber, resulting in one of those victories for the Cabinet which, if repeated two or three times, will force M. De Freycinet's colleagues to retire to private life. The day after the discussion the Minister of the Interior resigned, which was only natural after the coalition of 78 members of the group represented by him in the Ministry with the 130 Legitimists and Bonapartists who opposed the Ministerial bill. M. Lepère is no loss, but his retreat is a symptom that all the Union Republican element is to be weeded out in favor of nobody can tell precisely whom, although the alternative will be either a return of reactionary or of advanced Radical Deputies when the country, tired of opportunism, shall be appealed to at the next general elections. Another cause of anxiety is the possible consequences of the manifestation in honor of the Commune, announced for the 23d of May, with which the Government may interfere. I anticipate no disturbance, but this again is an ugly symptom, and, taken in connection with the candidacy of Blanqui, at Lyons, shows that the ringleaders of the insurrection of 1871 have by no means renounced their designs, and that the returned convicts are quite as much unrepentant and unreconstructed rebels as when they were sent out to Nouméa. With such affairs, then, as these at home, it is not extraordinary that French journalism should neglect foreign matters and expend all their intelligence in endeavors to prove that the fears of Continental complications, in which France may be involved ultimately, are purely chimerical.

## THE GOVERNOR'S SIGNATURE.

THE BILLS OF THE LEGISLATURE WHICH HAVE BECOME LAWS.

ALBANY, May 31.—The Governor has signed the following bills:

For the relief of the Union Plank Road Company.
To amend an act conferring upon Supervisors further powers of legislation.
To regulate the licensing of physicians and surgeons.
Amending the Revised Statutes relating to the organization and power of the Board of Regents.
To provide ways and means for the support of Government.
Relating to the Aqueduct Association of Cooperstown, Otsego County.
To reduce and fix the rate of interest on bonds and mortgages held by the Commissioners of the United States Deposit Fund.
Regulating the running of logs and timber on rivers.
Releasing the interest of the people in certain lands in the Eastern District of Brooklyn, formerly the Town of Bushwick.
Supplement to the act for improvements in the First Ward of Long Island City.
Relating to Commissioners of Highways in Newark Valley, Tioga County.
Supplemental to the Civil Code.
For a better supply of water in Kingston.
Relative to Boards of Education in Deer Park, Orange County, and Johnstown, Fulton County.
To amend the charter of Canandaigua.
To create a Board of Estimate in Brooklyn, and to prescribe the manner in which appropriations shall be made for the good of said city.
Making appropriations for the payment of certain awards made by the State Board of Audit.
Amending the act in relation to the election of officers in certain school districts.
To provide for the appointment of a Board of Election and of Registers, Canvassers, Inspectors, and Poll Clerks in Brooklyn, and to fix their compensation.
To amend section 1,359 of the Civil Code.
To provide for bringing actions for relief in certain cases where instruments in writing have been recorded.
To amend the Game laws.

## TAKING THE WHITE VEIL.

Miss H. G. White, Miss B. T. Power, a sister of the Rev. Father Power, of St. Teresa's Church, and Miss Josephine C. Kean, a daughter of Mr. Kean, the chief accountant at the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, received the white veil in the Ursuline Convent, Morrisania, yesterday. The Rev. Father O'Farrell, of St. Teresa's Church, acted as celebrant, assisted by Father J. W. Power, Deacon, and Father Early, Sub-deacon. Father Hugh Kelly was master of ceremonies. Among the other clergymen within the altar rails were Father Langlois, of St. Francis Xavier; Father Healy, of St. Bernard's; Father Dougherty, of the Holy Innocents; Father Lynch, of St. Ann's, Brooklyn; Father Riordan, of the Church of the Visitation; Father Rigney, of St. Andrew's, and a number of the Jesuit priests of Fordham. The postulants were dressed in pure white satin and silk, and from their heads hung a tulle veil fastened with a wreath of roses. Directly in front of the altar was the prie-dieu, covered with tarlatan and decorated with orange blossoms and ivy. Before this the postulants knelt, while the mass was sung by Father O'Farrell, at which they received the Holy Sacrament. In turn the Kyrie, Gloria, and Credo were chanted by the altar boys and young ladies who are being educated in the convent by the Sisters. When the usual questions to each novice by the priest as to whether they wished to renounce the world were answered in the affirmative, they were led back by the Mother Superior for the purpose of changing their bridal dresses for the plain habit of the order. In a short time they returned to the chapel wearing their future costume, and then received the white veil, and a jeweled and golden crown was placed on their heads. The benediction closed, the congregation retired from the chapel, and subsequently the three sisters received the congratulations of their friends in the parlors of the convent. The names under which they will be known in future are, Miss White, Sister Mary Carthage; Miss Power, Sister Mary Madeline, and Miss Kean as Sister Mary Francis Xavier.

Two Mormon missionaries recently appeared in the Palatinate and commenced holding meetings. They were forbidden by the authorities to propagate their views, but, nevertheless, it appears, succeeded in converting 14 families of 45 persons. They have now removed to Mannheim, where weekly meetings are held, attended by some 60 or 70 persons.

# THE FOLLY OF MINE OWNERS

## INJUDICIOUS INVESTMENTS AND CONSEQUENT FAILURE.

ARIZONA'S MINING INTERESTS IN DANGER—A CRAZE FOR PUTTING UP COSTLY AND UNSUITABLE MACHINERY—HOW DIFFERENT ORES ARE TREATED—RICH DEPOSITS FOR THOSE WHO KNOW HOW TO WORK THEM.

TUCSON, Arizona, May 22.—A large amount of New-York capital is finding its way into Arizona, and even the ubiquitous Samuel J. Tilden is said to have made a rich strike in one of the numerous mining districts of this section. Nearly all travel into Arizona from the East comes now by way of Tucson, the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Road not yet having been completed, and an entry from the eastern end of the Territory requiring a stage journey of over 500 miles. When the western terminus is completed, travelers to Arizona will save five days' journey over the present route by way of San Francisco and the Southern Pacific. The importance of this road to the industrial interests of Arizona may be judged when it is stated that the Central Pacific Company, or Southern Pacific, for they are one, taking advantage of its tentacle-like grip on the whole Pacific slope, charges $60 a ton, or $600 a car, for freight from San Francisco to Tucson, and for bullion, $18 per ton and $180 per car, from Tucson to San Francisco, a distance of 700 miles. As nearly all the bullion of the Arizona mines has to be shipped to San *Francisco, it will be readily seen that this is an* enormous tax on mining property and an important factor in the development of the country.

The most important mining districts of Arizona just now, in point of development, are the Tombstone and Globe districts, the first about 75 miles south-east from Tucson, and the second 120 miles north-east. The Tombstone is not inappropriately named, as it may be the sepulchre of the buried hopes of a host of present and prospective investors. They are reached by stage lines, and just now the number of new-comers is so large as to keep many of these primitive vehicles in profitable use.

The formation of the Tombstone country is said, on the authority of competent geologists, to be principally limestone, which, if true, would militate against the permanency of the mines. In all lime-stone formations the ore is found in what are known as pockets or gash veins, as distinguished from fissure veins. Old Californian miners profess no faith in any but fissure veins, and hence San Francisco capitalists have shown but little interest in Arizona, as they believe the mines to be simply deposits that will soon be exhausted. Latterly, however, some of them have begun to question whether they may not be mistaken, some strikes of enormous richness having been made, and many of the mines continuing *to yield after their predicted failure.* Mine-owners in the Tombstone district deny the limestone formation, and say that it is a combination of slate and porphyry. Several large mines, such as the *Contention* and Grand Central, *show large veins in permanent walls*, which favor the idea of their being fissure veins, if such veins can exist in limestone formations. There is hardly a geologist who will make such an admission, and there are few, if any, precedents to favor that conclusion. While that formation has never been looked upon as carrying mineral veins to any very great depth, the veins in the cases cited look strong and appear to be deep, which would run counter to the theory just mentioned. The Toughnut is another large mine which shows similar indications.

In the Tombstone District are a great many mines that have not been "proven up" by development. The main object of the prospector and mining speculator here seems to be to sink a small hole, dub it a mine, and offer it for sale for sums ranging from $10,000 to $50,000. To prove that it must be a valuable property, they will declare it to be on the same vein with some prominent mine in the district, and, in fact, will call it an extension of that which has been developed and proved to be a mine, thus proving what was stated in my former letter, that one good mine will help to sell fifty worthless ones. Agents of Eastern capitalists, and many capitalists themselves, in their anxiety to become mine-owners, eagerly invest in mere prospect holes that in many instances do not represent mines at all, and as it takes capital to "prove up"—as the miners call developing the value of a mine—the most of these will be condemned in the near future as not being mines, when, in fact, some of them probably are. Then will arise the cry of fraud on the part of the sellers, and the whole district will be condemned. The trouble with mining investors here, as, indeed, almost everywhere, seems to be that men do not use the same discretion in looking into and investigating mines that they do in other branches of business. Instead of thoroughly posting themselves as to what constitutes a mine, they treat it as an off-hand venture, a "flyer" in a lottery, and then, Micawber-like, wait for "something to turn up." If all investors would do as some are doing, and would examine and first learn if what they have is a mine, then buy for legitimate mining purposes and not for stock-gambling purposes, then develop the property thoroughly to determine its extent, and finally fix upon the proper process for treating the ore, there would be fewer failures.

The proper process for treating ore is a thing neglected in almost all mining camps, and is the cause of more trouble and loss than almost anything else. The processes are many, but the two principal ones are by fire and by water. In the first, the bullion is extracted by desulphurization, and in the second by the use of tables and pans for raw amalgamation. The two processes require entirely different machinery, and the proper one to use is always vital to the success of the mine. In these sections companies have built extensive stamp mills at enormous cost, and when ready to extract the bullion have found the ores refractory and not suitable for the water process, but only reducible by means of fire. Hence, the mines were condemned, whereas, in fact, they were all right, but the machinery failed. The early history of Colorado and California is full of examples of this kind. Colorado would have received her present impetus in 1864 and 1865 had it not been for three causes—the long distances from railroads, the expense of freight, in some mining sections at that time reaching 25 cents per pound from the railroad; the want of knowledge as to the kind of machinery needed and the lack of judgment on the part of the operators. Repeated failures owing to these causes made Colorado a by-word among miners, and the cry went forth, "Colorado is a fraud." And yet mines that were then condemned are now the most profitable in the State. The Gunnell Mine, in Gilpin County, to illustrate, was opened in 1859 by Gen. Fitz John Porter, and, after the company had expended all of its means in erecting buildings and buying unsuitable machinery, it failed. The Briggs Mine had the same experience; the only exception, in fact, in the whole district being the Bob-tail Mine, which was differently managed. These mines to-day are among the great mines of Colorado, and yet they are no more valuable now than they were in 1864.

*From careful observation, Arizona seems to* be starting out in the same way, and unless her operators take warning, the country will be condemned. A single conspicuous example will suffice to illustrate this. In the Globe district is a mine called the Silver King. Its stock has been quoted in the New-York and San Francisco Mining Exchanges at $30 a share, but latterly it has declined steadily, until now it is sold at about $4 a share. Until this publication the cause of the decline has been a mystery to the general public, the only tangible fact apparent being the stoppage of dividends. It seems that they have been using concentrating tables of the Frue-Vanner pattern, and have been concentrating the greater portion of their ores, selecting the richer portion for shipment without concentration. The ores have changed so rapidly that concentration is no longer profitable, and they are now compelled to take down their entire machinery and erect new and more costly works, with a view of reducing the ores on the ground. Had the proper machinery been put up in the first place this would not have been necessary.

The cost of stamp-mills varies from $25,000 to $100,000, and in buying a mine investors generally expect to have to erect their own stamp-mills. The trouble is, however, that investors too frequently build the mill before they know whether they have a mine, and if the mine does not "pan out" the mill is useless.

No one except the man who has made mining and the reduction of ores a business can understand the long and tedious work that leads to a developed mine; that a real mine exists is only developed by sinking shafts and drifting on the veins, not ten feet, but hundreds of feet. It is only in this way that the size and character of the vein and the continuity of the pay ore and its value can be determined. Now, a 100-foot shaft means from three to six months' work, depending upon the kind of rock encountered and the facilities for working. A drift of 500 feet requires often from one to ten years and an enormous expenditure of money. The work of developing the mine, again, requires skill, knowledge, and ability of a peculiar kind. Here, however, we see on every side men who may be good miners also trying to run stamp mills which they may have had no experience in running. They do not seem to recognize that mining is a business as distinct from reducing the ores as raising wheat is distinct from making flour. There is a wide range in the treating of ores, certain smelting ores and chlorides being more easily treated than the great mass of silver-bearing ore. The ordinary miner is not the competent judge of the process needed for his particular property. The great need of Arizona seems to be central reduction works, like those of Colorado and California, and to capital no more promising field for their erection can be found in the country. They would shut off the present injudicious expenditure of hundreds of thousands of dollars in widely-scattered localities, and enough could be saved in this way to pay a handsome profit, by the saving of interest alone, to the owners of the works. The works should have facilities for treating every class of ore, and then, in the hands of those who understood their business, the proper treatment could be determined on at once, *thus doing away with the present long and* costly system of trying different processes at each little mine before being able to discover *the right one. Such works could be* built and equipped for less than $1,000,000, and *would pay for themselves in a very short time.* Until Colorado was given central reduction works she suffered just as Arizona is now suffering, and Gilpin, *Clear Creek*, and *Boulder* Counties number abandoned mills by the *score—monuments to the folly of the early* settlers. Unless the mania for building mills is stopped in Arizona, the Territory will soon be condemned as an unprofitable place for the employment of capital. It will be found that it costs more to build worthless mills than it does to purchase and develop mines, and that the net result will not make the investment a paying one.

## ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

CHANGES IN THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT AND OTHER ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—By direction of the Secretary of War, the following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Quartermaster's Department are made: Major George H. Weeks, Quartermaster, is relieved from duty in the Department of Arizona and ordered to the Division of the Missouri, for duty as Depot Quartermaster at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; Capt. James Gillis, Assistant Quartermaster, is relieved from duty in the Department of the Platte and ordered to the Division of the Atlantic for duty as Post Quartermaster at Fortress Monroe, Virginia; Capt. E. B. Grimes, Assistant Quartermaster, is relieved from duty in the Department of Dakota and ordered to the Division of the Pacific for duty as Chief Quartermaster, Department of Arizona; Capt. J. W. Scully, Assistant Quartermaster, is ordered to the Military Division of the Pacific for duty as Department Quartermaster at Yuma, Arizona Territory; Capt. C. H. Hoyt, Assistant Quartermaster, is relieved from duty in the Department of the Missouri, and will report at West Point July 1 for duty as Chief Quartermaster of that Department; Capt. J. H. Lord, Assistant Quartermaster, is relieved from duty in the Department of the East and ordered to the Division of the Missouri for duty as Depot Quartermaster at Cheyenne Depot, Wyoming Territory; Capt. L. E. Campbell, Assistant Quartermaster, is relieved from duty in the Department of the East and ordered to report to the commanding General, Department of Texas, for duty in connection with the purchase of sites for military posts in Texas and the construction of posts on or near the Rio Grande frontier; Capt. D. D. Wheeler, Assistant Quartermaster, is relieved from duty at Baltimore, and ordered to the General Military Division of the Atlantic, for duty in connection with the erection of certain new buildings at Fort Wayne, Michigan. The officers specified will at once be relieved from their present duties by officers to be detailed, temporarily, by the commanders of the departments in which they are serving, and will proceed without delay to comply with this order.

Leave of absence for two months from June 1, on surgeon's certificate of disability, with permission to leave the Department of the Missouri, is granted Capt. D. W. Vance, Sixteenth Infantry. By direction of the Secretary of War, First Lieut. J. A. Buchanan, Fourteenth Infantry, acting Signal Officer, is appointed to act as inspector on such unserviceable Quartermaster's and ordnance stores as may be properly presented to him for inspection, and for which First Lieut. James Allen, Third Cavalry, acting Signal Officer at Santa Fé, New-Mexico, is responsible. Leave of absence for three months, to take effect upon being relieved from duty in the Department of the East, is granted Surgeon J. C. G. Happersett.

Chief Engineer Walter D. Smith has been ordered to hold himself in readiness for sea service; Assistant Surgeon R. H. Marsteller to the Naval Hospital, Philadelphia; Passed Assistant Engineer William H. Harris to special duty connected with the Galena, at Norfolk, Va.; Passed Assistant Surgeon John M. Steele has been detached from the Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, and ordered to the receiving-ship Passaic, at Washington.

Senator McPherson, of New-Jersey, was to-day authorized by the Committee on Naval Affairs to submit an amendment to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill to provide for the completion of the four double-turreted monitors, viz. the Terror, at Philadelphia; the Amphitrite, at Wilmington, Del.; the Puritan, at Chester, Penn., and the Monadnock, at Mare Island, California. The amendment will propose an appropriation of about $4,000,000 to complete these vessels, and $275,000 additional for the purpose of placing compound turrets of steel and iron on the Miantonomah. The amendment was submitted by Mr. McPherson this afternoon, and referred, under the general rule, to the Committee on Appropriations for their information, and possible incorporation in the Sundry Civil Service bill when reported back by them to the Senate.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 31.—The United States steamer Tennessee sailed hence to-day for New-York.

YOKOHAMA, May 12.—The United States ship Ticonderoga arrived at Nagasaki, Japan, on April 14, and remained there, communicating with United States Minister Bingham, in Tokio, respecting his visit to Corea, until May 3. Expectations had been formed of hearty co-operation from the Japanese authorities, but these were disappointed to a great extent. The Ticonderoga sailed May 3 and reached Fusan, the southern port of Corea opened to the Japan trade, May 4, and tarried until May 6, but found the natives unwilling to negotiate or hold communication. Every courtesy was shown by the Japanese agents at Fusan, but no practical aid was tendered. The steamer then returned to Japan, arriving at Yokohama May 11. An interview took place between Commodore Shufeldt and Minister Bingham, on May 12, to determine on future action. Their intentions have not yet been divulged. There is but slight prospect of opening Corean relations at present.

## READING'S PRICES FOR COAL.

PHILADELPHIA, May 31.—The Receivers of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company announce the following line of city prices for the month of June, until further notice: White ash at Schuylkill Haven—Lump and steamboat, $3; broken and stove, $3 75; egg and chestnut No. 1, $3 50; chestnut No. 2, $2 40; pea No. 1, $1 50; pea No. 2, $1 40. Red Ash and Shamokin at Schuylkill Haven—Broken and stove, $3 75; chestnut No. 1 and egg, $3 50; pea No. 1, $1 50. Lorberry at Schuylkill Haven—Broken, $3 75; chestnut No. 1, and egg, $3 65; stove, $3 85; pea No. 1, $1 50. Lorberry at Pine Grove—Broken, $3 65; egg, $3 55; stove, $3 75; chestnut No. 1, $3 55; pea No. 1, $1 50. Lykens Valley at Schuylkill Haven by canal—Broken and egg, $3 75; stove, $3; chestnut No. 1, $3 60; pea No. 1, $1 75; buckwheat, $1 10. Lykens Valley at Pine Grove, by rail—Stove, $3 90; broken and egg, $3 65; chestnut No. 1, $3 50; pea No. 1, $1 65; buckwheat, $1. For coal delivered free on board at Port Richmond, prices will be: Hard white ash coal—Lump and steam-boat, $4 10; broken and stove, $4 65; egg and chestnut, $4 10; pea, $3 10. Free-burning white ash coal—Broken and stove, $4 25; egg and chestnut, $4 10; pea, $3 10; Schuylkill red ash coal—Stove, $4 55; egg, $4 50; chestnut, $4 10. Shamokin coal—Stove, $4 55; egg and chestnut, $4 35. Lorberry coal—Stove, $4 65; egg, $4 50; chestnut, $4 10. Lykens Valley, (Brookside)—Egg and stove, $5; chestnut, $4 50.

## COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, May 31.—In the Court of Appeals to-day the proceedings were as follows: No. 1—Sylvester M. Carney, plaintiff in error, vs. The People, &c., defendant in error; passed. No. 509—The People, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. Joseph Bork, defendant in error; passed. No. 212—Benjamin E. Bayliss, respondent, vs. William Cockroft, impleaded, &c.; argued by E. N. Taft, for appellants, James C. Cloyd for respondent. No. 181—Wayne County Savings Bank vs. Henry B. Low, appellant; argued by Hezekiah Watkins for appellant, Samuel W. Weiss for respondent. No. 199—James Neary, respondent, vs. The Staten Island Railroad Company, appellant; argued by James McNamee for appellant, Albert E. Burdsale for respondent.

The motion calendar for Tuesday, June 1, is as follows: Nos. 494, 473, 474, [illegible] 500, 495, 403, 512, 505, 504, 501, 498, 510, 515, 508, 507, 282, 512, 517. The following is the day calendar: Nos. 213, 200, 130, 233, 235, 208.

# THE JEROME PARK RACES

## A GREAT CRUSH AND VERY GOOD RUNNING.

THE LARGEST ATTENDANCE FOR SOME YEARS—UNA, AUREOLUS, WARFIELD, MILAN, ODD-FELLOW, AND DISTURBANCE THE WINNERS.

Yesterday was one of the finest racing days ever seen at Jerome Park. Everything combined to make the day perfect. The roads were in prime condition for driving—there was neither mud nor dust—the track and grounds were in good order, railroad trains ran direct to the park, and the weather was perfect. The result of this combination of favorable circumstances was seen in the crowded grand stand and the long rows of coaches and carriages that filled up all the space that could be given to them. It was said by old frequenters of Jerome Park that there has not been such an assemblage there for fully 10 years. The grand stand was crowded far beyond the point of comfort, and every available place was filled, although in any spot that was not sheltered the sun burned like fire. Around the pool-boxes it was almost impossible to push through the crowd, and the pool-sellers did a tremendous business.

The rush for the cars in the Grand Central Depot was something unparalleled. Train after train went out, crowded in every car, and still hundreds were left behind, until special trains were sent out to accommodate the throng. *There was a steady* stream of carriages pouring through Central *Park in the early part of the after*noon, all bound for the races. The drive up and back *is a long one, but it is over such a* pleasant route, and there are so many agreeable *stopping-places* on the way, that the drivers do not mind the distance. All the well-paved avenues *leading northward were also well filled with car*riages, particularly St. Nicholas-avenue, and occasionally a four-in-hand bowled along, the horses well warmed up and the passengers as merry as possible. The coachmen complained loudly at the order of the Park Commissioners forbidding the blowing of their trumpets in the Central Park. They are not allowed even to blow the bugle call, and this is assigned as the reason for Col. Kane's withdrawing the Tally-Ho from its regular trips. The coaching horns made up for lost time, however, when they got beyond the Park limits, and their notes were heard all over the northern part of the City.

The races were started very promptly, and when the word was given the horses were watched by not less than 10,000 persons. Several hundred of these were comfortably seated under the trees surrounding the club-house, where the gay dresses of the ladies made pretty spots on the green sea of foliage. Added to the bright colors were the shining panels of the drags that were drawn up in line at the foot of the hill, each drag with its two or three coachmen in livery. Among the first of the coaches to reach the ground *was a large four-in-hand carrying the members of* the Sturtevant Club, and driven by Mr. George S. *Leland. This coach was provided with two cor*netists, one of whom was Arthur Bent, and they enlivened the racing-grounds with frequent tunes, much to the delight of the crowd. The other coaches *were driven by Messrs. Fritsch, Bronson, Lorillard,* Schermerhorn, Jerome, Belmont, Havemeyer, and Neilson. Mr. Leonard Jerome drove the club's new coach, the Pioneer, and there was one coach among the drags that is not included in the club's list. There was a delightful breeze on the elevation on which the club-house stands, and the big old trees made the place dark with shade. An easy-chair under the trees, with a lunch hamper opened and its contents spread out close by, made a comfortable way of seeing the races; and that was the way that the members of the association and their friends saw them. It was not quite so pleasant as this in the grand stand, where the sun shone fiercely, and the heat was oppressive. Still more uncomfortable, however, were about 2,000 people who stood and sat on the little hills surrounding the grounds, where they could see something of the races without paying any admission fee. They were without any shelter whatever, except from a few umbrellas, but they stood it out bravely to the end, and certainly got the worth of their money.

It is seldom that a greater crush of fine carriages is seen in this City than was seen at Jerome Park yesterday. They were packed together so tightly to the south of the grand stand that the early comers had no possible chance of getting out till the last race was over. When the day's sport was finished, everybody was anxious to get home in a hurry, and the avenues were soon alive with carriages. There was a block at Macomb's Dam bridge, where the avenue was filled with carriages packed tight as herrings, for half a mile or more. A little patient work by the Police, however, straightened things out, and the riders had a delightful drive down through the Park just as the darkness began to settle.

### THE RACING IN DETAIL.

THE MILE DASH.

The initial event was a dash of one mile for all ages, purse $500, with the conditions that horses who had not won a race of the value of $1,000 after 3 years old were allowed 3 pounds, and maidens were allowed, if 3 years old, 5 pounds; if 4 years old, 10 pounds; if 5 years old or upward, 15 pounds. Considering the allowances of weight for a race of the kind, the field that responded to the summons of the judges was small. It comprised A. V. Conover's chestnut gelding, 3 years, by Leamington, out of Tasmania, 89 pounds, (Kenny;) Dwyer Brothers' b. c. Quito, 3 years, by King Alfonso, out of Crucifix, 100 pounds, (McLaughlin;) John J. Hyland's b. c. Clarendon, 4 years, by imp. Hurrah, out of Betty West, 95 pounds, (Fisher;) Thomas Puryear's b. c. Bulwark, 4 years, by imp. Bonnie Scotland, out of Evadne, 115 pounds, (Feakes,) and A. Taylor's ch. f. Una, 3 years, by War Dance, out of Georgie Wood, 110 pounds. Of this lot, Quito was a firm favorite, only three to two being offered against him, and two to one against Una. The five were mustered in front of the stand, and they got away well together at the first attempt. Donahue made play with Una immediately, and shot round the turn two lengths in front of Quito, who was half a length before Clarendon, with the Leamington gelding fourth, and Bulwark fifth. Quito and Una were racing at the quarter pole, and the latter was leading half a length, while the Leamington gelding was at Quito's tail, with Clarendon fourth, and Bulwark still in the rear. As they ran under the hill there was little change, but going out of sight Quito went to the front, but when they were again seen Quito was beaten, and the Leamington gelding was in the lead by a length, with Una second, Quito third, and the others were beaten off. As they turned into the home stretch, at the three-quarter pole, the Leamington gelding still held the front place, but Donahue was making a desperate effort with Una, and began whipping her at the furlong pole. The filly responded gamely, and closed rapidly upon the gelding, and passed him at the mile distance stand, winning the race by a length. Quito was third, some six lengths off; Clarendon fourth, a long way back, and Bulwark last of all, seemingly unable to extend himself in the mud. The time was 1:46¼.

THE GREAT METROPOLITAN STAKES.

The second event of the day was the Great Metropolitan Stakes (handicap) of $100 each; half forfeit, and only $15 if declared; with $1,000 added, the second to receive $200 out of the stakes; the winner of any race after publication of weights to carry 5 pounds extra; of two races, 10 pounds extra; one mile and a half. This closed originally with 37 nominations, of whom 19 paid $15; 9 paid forfeit, and 10 came to the post, making the value of the stake to the winner $2,466. The 10 that sported colors were George L. Lorillard's ch. c. Harold, 4 years, by Leamington, out of Maggie B. B., 116 pounds, (Hughes;) James A. Grinstead's ch. h. St. Martin, aged, 113 pounds, (N. Haywood;) Dwyer Brothers' ch. c. Jericho, 4 years, by Revolver, out of Skylark, 115 pounds, (McLaughlin;) George L. Lorillard's b. f. Ferida, 4 years, by Glenelg, out of La Henderson, 112 pounds, (Costello;) E. V. Snedeker's ch. c. Aureolus, 4 years, by Waverly, out of Aureola, 108 pounds, (Donahue;) J. J. Bevins's b. g. Vagrant, aged, by Virgil, out of Lazy, 112 pounds, (Barrett;) T. W. Ferris's ch. c. Startle, 4 years, by Alarm, out of Irene, 100 pounds, (Sayres;) W. H. Vanderbilt's ch. c. George McCullough, 4 years, by Harry Bassett, out of Spotted Fawn, 104 pounds, including 4 pounds over, (Hennessey,) and Hynes Brothers' b. c. Peter Hynes, 4 years, by War Dance, out of Leisure, 103 pounds, (Fisher.) They were mustered at the head of the two-year-old course, up in the woods, and, with little delay, the flagfell to an apparently good start, as the lot came rattling up to the three-quarter pole in a bunch, with Ferida cutting out the work. They came into the regular track with Ferida still in front, pressed by McCullough and Aureolus, the others grouped finely and struggling for position. Coming to the stand, Ferida was slightly leading, with McCullough second, Startle third, Aureolus fourth, the others in a ruck. Going round the turn, Startle took the second place and Report ran up third, St. Martin being fourth, while Aureolus dropped back to the rear. At the quarter pole, Ferida was still in front, while McCullough was close to her, lapped by Startle and Report, and as they ran under the hill McCullough challenged Ferida for the lead, Donahue having taken a pull upon Aureolus, as the pace remained hot. On they came round the hill, and as they were going out of sight McCullough was seen in front, while Aureolus had made play, and was second, while Report was third, Ferida fourth, and Harold fifth. They now turned into the home stretch, and great excitement ensued. McCullough maintained the lead to the furlong, but Aureolus was gaining rapidly, as McCullough had done too much work throughout to stand the pressure of a finish. Aureolus finally came to the front, and won the race easily by four lengths, while his stable-companion, McCullough, was second, two lengths in front of Ferida, who beat Report by a head. Harold finished fifth, Vagrant sixth, and St. Martin seventh. Time—2:45.

THE MILE AND THREE FURLONGS.

The third event of the day was the free handicap for all ages, purse $600, one mile and three furlongs, which brought out Dwyer Brothers' b. g. Warfield, 5 years, by War Dance, out of Florac, 105 pounds, (McLaughlin;) J. J. Hyland's br. c. Lancewood, 4 years, by Leamington, out of Eatan, 109 pounds, (Fisher;) and D. D. Withers's b. f. Nancy, 3 years, by Macaroon, out of Dawdle, 88 pounds, (Kinney.) Warfield was the favorite. They were started on the two-year course, and they were soon under way, with Warfield forcing the pace. They came up to the furlong pole close together, and when they reached the stand Warfield had his neck in front of Nancy, the latter being under a strong pull, Lancewood being a length behind. Going round to the quarter pole, Lancewood held the advantage by a length and a half, but at the foot of the bluff Nancy collared him and took the lead going out of sight, Lancewood, by this time, being beaten. Reappearing, Warfield had the best of it by half a length, but increased his lead at every stride, and won finally by half a dozen lengths, Nancy the same distance before Lancewood. Time—2:30¼.

THE THREE-QUARTERS.

The fourth was a selling race, three-quarters of a mile, for a purse of $400, the winner to be sold at auction for $1,500; if entered to be sold for $1,000, allowed 5 pounds; if for $750, 10 pounds; if for $500, 15 pounds; if for $300, 20 pounds. Any surplus on the sale of winner to be divided between *the owner of the second* horse and the racing fund. Beaten horses were not liable to be claimed. There were six entries, including Dwyer Brothers' b. g. *Charley Gorham*, 6 years, by Blarneystone, out of Aurora Raby, to be sold for $500, 104 pounds, (McLaughlin;) August Belmont's b. g. *Electrician, 5 years, by Ill Used*, out of Electra, for $1,000, 97 pounds, (Bendon;) Strauss & Co.'s b. g. Wamba, 4 years, by Waverly, out of Impudence, *for $300, 95 pounds, (Ural;) Anthony Taylor's* b. h. Milan, 5 years, by Melbourne, Jr., out of Alumina, for $750, 112 pounds, (Donahue,) and C. W. Evans's b. c. Buster, 3 years, *by Chillicothe*, out of Kinnikinnick, for $1,000, 100 pounds, (Kenney.) Pierre Lorillard's Sioux was also entered, but being entered as a colt instead of a gelding, entry was void. Charley Gorham was the favorite at four to six. Having been mustered in the chute, Milan was as fractious as usual, and delayed the start. At length the flag fell, and Milan went to the front. Gorham was second, and Electrician third. As they rushed to the club-house hill, Milan was leading a length, Gorham still second, Electrician third, Buster fourth, and Wamba fifth. Thus they went around the hill and out of sight; but when they reappeared on the lower turn, Milan was showing the way, two lengths before Gorham, who was three lengths in advance of Electrician, and he was half a dozen lengths ahead of Wamba, with Buster far behind. There were but two in the race, Milan and Gorham, the latter being whipped all the way up the home stretch, but Milan got away from him at every stride, and won easily by five lengths, and Gorham was six lengths away from Electrician, the other two far behind. The time was 1:18¾. The winner was offered at auction, according to the terms of the race, and was bought in by the owner for $1,060, a surplus of $310 over his stated selling price.

THE WELTER CUP.

The fifth race was the Welter Cup, value $100; a handicap sweepstakes of $20 each, play or pay, with $200 added; the second to save his stake; gentlemen riders; three-quarters of a mile. *There were six nominations, and four of* them sported silk, viz.: Ayres & Sutcliffe's b. h. Alleveur, 5 years, by Gilroy, out of Sequin, 150 *pounds, (Mr. R. Norcross;) Mr. St. James's b. h.* Odd-fellow, 6 years, by Longfellow, out of Magnolia, 167 pounds, (owner;) The Meadow Brook Hunt's b. g. Bombast, 6 years, by Bonnie Scotland, out of Benecia, 147¼ pounds, including 2¼ pounds *over, (Mr. A. B. Purdy,) and Mr. Dunbar Price's* ch. g. Tramp, 5 years, by Abd-el-Kader, dam by War Dance, 140 pounds, including 5 pounds over, (owner.) Starting in the chute, Bombast took the lead and reached the foot of the hill first, with Alleveur second, Tramp third, and Odd-fellow fourth. As they went out of sight, Alleveur assumed the lead, but when they were again seen the four were running together and making a beautiful race. Then Alleveur and Bombast ran out, and raced to the three-quarter pole, where Alleveur had the best of it to the furlong pole, when Bombast challenged and seemed to have the race, but while Mr. Purdy was watching Alleveur, Mr. St. James came up with Odd-fellow on the inside, and captured the race by a length, while Bombast was second, a length in front of Alleveur, and Tramp fourth. The time was 1:24½.

THE STEEPLE-CHASE.

An excellent day's sport concluded with a handicap steeple-chase over the full course, for a purse of $500, of which $200 went to the second horse. The chase proved to be a farce, but it was not the fault of the Jockey Club. The conditions called for three horses, the property of different owners, to start, or no race, but as there were only two owners represented at the post, Judge Monson announced that, in order not to disappoint the spectators, the Jockey Club would allow the race to go on. Those that appeared were Charles Reed's ch. h. Disturbance, 6 years, by Chillicothe, out of Mattie C., 150 pounds, (Meany,) and b. f. Faustina, 4 years, by Glenelg, out of Millie J., 145 pounds, and Cattanach & Son's b. m. Bertha, 5 years, by imp. Glenelg, out of Stamps, 150 pounds, (Little.) Starting at the foot of the hill, Disturbance took the lead, with Faustina second, and in this manner they took the leaps in the north field, Bertha lagging behind. When they came to the double jump at the starting point, Bertha refused, and Reed's pair ran over the course themselves, Faustina being pulled hard to allow Disturbance to win—a rather inglorious ending to an otherwise good day's sport.

## TROTTING AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The Spring trotting meeting of the National Fair Association was opened to-day with two races, the first for the 2:26 class, purse $1,000, and the second for the 2:40 class, purse $500. Following are summaries:

TWO-TWENTY-SIX RACE.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Taylor | 1 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 1 | May | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Lyman | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 4 | Phil Dougherty | 5 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Belle Oakley | 4 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 2 | | | | | | |

Time—2:26¾; 2:25¼; 2:28; 2:28¼; 2:27¾.

TWO-FORTY CLASS.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Unolala | 1 | 1 | 1 | Lafe | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| Zeph | 3 | 0 | 2 | Belle of Montreal | dis. | | |

Time—2:36¾; 2:34; 2:47.

## CROWDING THE TRAINS.

TEN THOUSAND PERSONS TAKING PASSAGE AT THE GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT.

The employes at the Grand Central Depot were severely taxed yesterday. Never before was the building so crowded. The department allotted to the Harlem Railroad Company was packed with people from 12:30 until 3 o'clock. The new track to Jerome Park was opened to the public for the first time yesterday. Excursion tickets were sold at 60 cents for the round trip. There was a rush to get these tickets, which were good on trains leaving at 1:45, 2, 2:10, and 2:30 o'clock, and 4,500 of them were sold. The patrons of the games of the New-York Athletic Club at Mott Haven were also on hand in large numbers, and swelled the crowd proportionately. A large number of intended visitors to Woodlawn Cemetery, who had remained to witness the parade, arrived at the depot at about the same hour, and the passenger waiting-rooms were soon so densely packed that extra Police were summoned, and stationed at the entrance to prevent the crowd outside from attempting to force its way in. Besides the two regular ticket offices, a third was hastily improvised, and as this was not enough, Depot-master Disbrow sent a lot of Jerome Park tickets to the ticket agents in the waiting-room of the Hudson River Railroad, and that room was soon packed. Two gatemen were stationed at each exit from the waiting-room into the yard, and even then many of the passengers passed through without having their tickets punched. The Police paid special attention to ladies, and ushered them through other entrances to the train. Several times the gatemen were forced into the yard by the crowd. The throng in the street attracted the attention of passers-by, who imagined that an accident had occurred, and the wildest rumors were soon afloat.

Yard-master Dalton, of the Harlem Railroad, said that no less than 10,000 passengers were drawn out of the depot on the Harlem Road yesterday. Each of the four special trains to Jerome Park consisted of 12 cars, every car having a seating capacity of 60 passengers. Many of the regular trains which did not run to the entrance to Jerome Park carried passengers bound for the races. The special train to Mott Haven consisted of eight cars, and two extra cars attached to the regular train were switched off at the same station. There was considerable extra traffic on the Hudson River Railroad for short distances, and about 6,000 passengers were carried out by this route during the day. The New-Haven Railroad carried over 5,000 people up into New-England, many of whom bought excursion tickets good for the day. Four trains of 12 cars each were sent up to Jerome Park at 6 o'clock to bring the visitors home after the races, and two special trains were sent up to Mott Haven.

## PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH WORK.

MADISON, Wis., May 31.—The Presbyterian General Assembly adjourned sine die to-day. A committee to present resolutions on the Indian question to Congress was appointed. It was decided to send a copy of the resolutions favoring the extinction of the Mormons to President Hayes, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Gov. Murray, of Utah.

CINCINNATI, May 31.—The steamer Golden Eagle, of the Keokuk Northern Packet Company, was burned to the water's edge at Martin's Landing, about 40 miles above Alton, at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. C. L. Finn, a cigar boy, of Quincy; a stock-dealer named Grierly, of Bowles's Landing, and another man, name unknown, who lived 12 miles above Keokuk, are missing, and are supposed to be lost. The boat is a total loss.

# GLEANINGS FROM THE MAILS

## GEN. GRANT IN DUBUQUE.

A QUIET VISIT TO OLD PERSONAL FRIENDS.

*From the Dubuque (Iowa) Times, May 25.*

Several days ago Gen. Grant promised to pay a hurried visit to his friends of many years, Mr. and Mrs. William Ryan, of this city. No public mention was made of the visit until yesterday morning, and it was unknown to the public until announced in a *Times* bulletin at 9:30 yesterday morning, when the news spread with the rapidity of all news concerning the distinguished man. With characteristic consideration and kindness Mr. Ryan invited a dozen of his personal friends and their wives to share with him the honor of the visit from the General. Arriving on the afternoon accommodation of the Illinois Central, Mr. Ryan and ex-Mayor John Thompson met the General at the depot with a carriage, and he, with James R. Ryan, Esq., and Capt. Estey, of Galena, who accompanied him, were at once driven to Mr. Ryan's residence. After a brief visit and a lunch, four carriages took the General and his Galena friends, together with several Dubuque gentlemen and ladies, for a two hours' drive, the party visiting the Fair Park and Linwood Cemetery among other places. At 5:30 the party returned, by which time other invited guests were present. An hour was spent in general conversation, in which the distinguished man led with equal interest and modesty. Dinner was served at 6:30, the General escorting Mrs. John Thompson to the table. The spacious parlors of Mrs. Ryan were opened into one, and the party disposed themselves around the distinguished man and enjoyed his narrative of sights and of men, nations and things seen by him in his two and a half years' journey around the world. The visit being informal, the conversa*tion was delightfully enlivened by humor*, anecdote, reminiscence, and even bantering, which the General appeared to enjoy with genuine zest. Although *the visit was of a purely private* character, sundry references to political matters were indulged in, and whatever of innocent banter found expression *was charmingly responded to or parried by the fer*tile guest. At twilight the party took seats in the second story piazza, where the conversation was *continued with lively industry. Japan and its* 35,000,000 of people, with an interesting and *curious history of 2,000 years*, their agriculture, religion, schools, domestic habits, and national characteristics, were enlarged upon by the General with an earnestness and spirit plainly denoting his lively interest in that wonderful people. One of the guests, a prominent Democrat—the male portion of the party were about equally divided politically, (the ladies we take it for granted were all good Republicans)—remarked after listening to the great man's conversation for a while, "What an observing as well as interesting man the General is!" Just before starting for the 9 o'clock train East, the orchestra of the Great Western Union Band played a few pieces at the front door, and among them "Yankee Doodle," which the General observed was the only tune he knew. That he had heard so often when at the head of the Army, that he could recognize it more from its lively measure of time than from its unmelodious melody. (There is no music in "Yankee Doodle," but a world full of patriotic inspiration.)

The guests were: Gen. Grant, James R. Ryan, and Capt. Estey, of Galena; Dubuque—Ex-Mayor John Thompson and wife, and daughter Ella; Mrs. and Miss Linton, of Montreal, visitors with Mrs. Thompson; Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Peabody, Judge and Mrs. D. S. Wilson, Mrs. W. G. Brock, Gen. and Mrs. John Hodgdon and daughter May, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Young, Mr. J. M. Griffith, Dr. and Mrs. G. M. Staples, D. H. Conyngham, Col. D. B. Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Woodruff. At 9 o'clock the General and his Galena friends were driven to the depot and took the train home.

## A LETTER FROM HENRY CLAY.

HIMSELF AND THE PRESIDENCY—A DISPOSITION TO BOLT.

*From the Washington Republican.*

The following unpublished letter of Henry Clay, now in my possession, was written to David Graham, an eminent lawyer of New-York and a prominent member of the Whig Party, by the great statesman himself. It is curious as evidencing a disposition on the part of the illustrious Kentuckian to bolt and vote the locofoco ticket if he failed to receive the Whig nomination for the Presidency. *Humanum est errare:*

ASHLAND, 16th June, 1848.

MY DEAR SIR: I have received your friendly letter of the 9th, so full of expressions and sentiments alike honorable to your head and heart. I was prepared to expect the result of the deliberations of the Whig Convention in Philadelphia, and it therefore did not take me by surprise; but I did not foresee exactly how it was to be brought about, and I have been greatly surprised at some of the incidents of the drama. I have been most astonished at the course of the Ohio delegation, upon a large majority of which I had every reason to count.

But it is useless to dwell on the painful subject. Personally, I am greatly relieved. I ought to have no regards for myself; but I do feel deeply the disappointment of my friends. I lament that I have no way of testifying my gratitude to yourself and other friends but by cherishing a fond remembrance of their devotion and fidelity. To my New-York friends especially, city and country, I am under the greatest obligations of eternal gratitude. An eyewitness of the proceedings of the Convention, in a letter before me, says: "New-York, to whom the Vice-Presidency and all sorts of other lures were held out, rejected all temptation and immortalized herself by her persevering devotion to the Whig cause and to Clay."

There is no alternative for me but that of quiet submission to the decision of the Convention so far as respects myself. Beyond that I feel under no obligation of duty to go. I cannot be bound to support one, who, in a reversal of circumstances, would have felt not only not bound to support me, but who was resolved to oppose me. I cannot be bound to support a nomination of one who, claiming to be a Whig in name, repudiates the principles of the Whigs.

But I shall take no precipitate step. I shall endeavor fully to inform myself of all the proceedings of the Convention. And if finally there should be no other alternative, and I am reduced to the dilemma of choosing between Cass and Taylor, I shall make that choice which I believe to be pregnant with least evil to my country.

With many and cordial thanks to you, my dear Sir, for your long, ardent, and devoted attachment to me, I am faithfully your friend, H. CLAY.

DAVID GRAHAM, Esq.

## HOW GEN. GARFIELD BUILT HIS HOUSE.

*Correspondence of the Cleveland Leader.*

MENTOR, May 25.—Gen. Garfield's new house at this place has been built almost entirely from plans in the head of Mrs. Garfield. Blackburn, as requested, drew a slight sketch, and Mrs. Garfield filled it out, the General marking in various directions with bold strokes of the pen. When the ideas of the wife of the distinguished Congressman had been put on paper, Gen. Garfield wrote the following underneath as a gentle hint to the builders:

These plans must stand as above, unless otherwise ordered hereafter. If any part of them is impracticable, inform me soon and suggest change.

J. A. GARFIELD.

WASHINGTON, March 6, 1880.

The Garfield farm-house cannot be called grand in any sense of the word, but will be a pleasant, very convenient country house, superior to the majority along this section of the ridge road. It is of the Gothic style of architecture, mingled, however, with other styles so as to form what the contractor terms a "mixture." A roomy porch extends along the front and part of the side toward Cleveland, affording opportunities for enjoyment in the fresh air and out of the way of the heat of the sun. Lattice-work has been arranged in front for training vines, as at Dr. J. P. Robison's house, a half mile west. Sixty feet front by 50 deep is the size, and the structure is two stories and one-half high. The apartments are all roomy for a country house, and the wide hallway attracts attention the first thing on entering. Gen. Garfield has marked that section of the plan where the pantry is located, "plenty of shelves and drawers," and in the rear part of the second floor is written "Snuggery for General." The last mentioned room is rather small, measuring only 12½ by 14 feet. It is to be fitted up with book-shelves, but Garfield will still continue to use as his library the detached building erected a year or two since in the yard, north-east of the house. Two of the best of the apartments in the eastern and front part of the edifice are being especially fitted up for the occupancy of Mrs. Garfield, the mother of the General. The front room has a large, old-fashioned fireplace, and the pains being taken to make everything comfortable here plainly shows the tender feelings that Gen. Garfield bears toward her who gave him birth. Dr. Robison noticed me admiring this room and said: "The General thinks everything of his mother. You know he chopped 100 cords of wood once for $25, and took the money home to her." There are very few of the timbers of the old house, over which the new has been constructed, visible at this time, and Dr. Robison thinks there will be none in sight when the carpets are put down. The cost of the structure will be, when finished, but between $8,500 and $9,000, which will be remarkably slight when the expense of securing such workmen as were wanted, so far away from the city, is considered.

## MR. RANDALL AND THE PRESIDENCY.

*From the Philadelphia Times, May 30.*

There has been much foolish conjecture as to Speaker Randall's attitude on the Presidential question. Washington dispatches to various newspapers take a wide range of speculation as to Randall's support of Tilden and his ambition to become the residuary legatee of Gramercy Park. Speaker Randall has never had anything to conceal in regard to his position, as we understand it, and as he has repeatedly and publicly declared it himself. He is a sincere supporter of Tilden, and he is not a candidate for the Presidency. Whether, away down in his boots, he regards Tilden as an available man, we have no means of knowing, but it is safe to assume that Tilden will not be defeated by any half-hearted support, or by treachery on the part of Randall. He will give Tilden an honest advocacy, and if defeated, others than Randall must do it. Like 5,000,000 or 10,000,000 of other American citizens, Speaker Randall would, doubtless, accept the Presidency if tendered to him; but he is not squaring his action for Cincinnati by any such dream, and his ambition is not at all likely to distract the councils of the party either in State or nation. We do not thus speak by any special authority, but because Mr. Randall has frankly and uniformly thus spoken for himself.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 1, 1880.

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UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—BOCCACCIO.
FIFTH-AV. THEATRE—PIRATES OF PENZANCE.
WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE HOUSEHOLD FAIRY, &c.
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*THE NEW-YORK TIMES.*

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The careful and comprehensive canvass of the State delegations to the National Convention made by our correspondents at Chicago does not materially change the figures given in THE TIMES's table of last Wednesday. It brings, however, into strong relief the utter untrustworthiness of a large proportion of the Southern delegates, and shows that in some cases where the solid vote of a State was counted on for GRANT there is danger of defections. On the other hand, there are several Southern delegates assumed to be for ELAINE or SHERMAN who are now expected to vote on the first ballot for GRANT, and in the North-west the canvass of the delegates reveals more Grant strength than was given in THE TIMES. The general impression left by a study of this canvass will be that the liability of Southern Republicans to yield to corrupt influences counts for a good deal more in reckoning the chances of the various candidates than is good for the character either of the Convention or of the party. Mr. SHERMAN's Treasury agents have found pupils only too apt in learning to regard a National Convention as a Presidential auction mart.

The struggle over the organization of the National Convention has already begun in the National Committee. After proposing and obtaining a formal approval of the call for the Convention, which asks for representation "by districts," the opponents of the unit rule in the committee made the somewhat extraordinary demand that a pledge should be exacted from Senator CAMERON binding him to call for the vote on the temporary Chairman of the Convention by individuals, not by districts. Mr. CAMERON, in his capacity of Chairman of the National Committee, refused to consider such a motion, and was equally firm in declaring an appeal from his decision on that point to be out of order. The deadlock appears to have been broken by the nomination of Senator HOAR on the part of a majority of the committee for temporary Chairman of the Convention, but as the session was likely to continue all night, other equally exciting topics evidently remained for discussion. This unusual wrangle in the committee may be accepted as an earnest of the bitterness with which the anti-Grant struggle will be waged in the Convention. There is a possibility of the Blaine and Sherman managers making their strategy a little too fine, but there is clearly no likelihood of their yielding a single inch of ground which they can by any means keep.

A good example of the "heads I win, tails you lose" policy of professional politicians is afforded by the course of the California delegation to the Chicago Convention. These delegates were not only "instructed" for BLAINE by a State Convention packed by a machine committee, but each delegate was compelled to make solemn and public declaration that he would maintain the unity of the delegation. Yesterday, the California delegation voted to oppose the unit rule in the Convention. That is to say, the unit rule is good when it makes for BLAINE; it is bad when it makes for some other man. The hysterical raving *over the observance of the rule* amounts to just this and nothing more.

The House filled the measure of possible absurdity regarding silver yesterday by adopting an amendment to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill directing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay all the sums voted in the bill, some twenty odd millions, in standard silver dollars. This bit of serious fooling originated with Delegate DOWNEY—the man who made the House ridiculous by printing a lot of doggerel in the *Record* as a speech. His later demonstration is as senseless as his former, but the House cannot complain that it has been disgraced by it without knowing what it was about. We have already explained that if the provision referred to become law the silver will only be paid out on one hand and received back on the other. If Congress really wishes to see how far it can force silver upon the country, let it repeal the law which requires the Treasury to store silver for nothing and then compel all disbursements—including Congressional salaries—to be made in standard dollars. The result would open the eyes of a good many amateur financiers in the Capitol.

Ten years ago RICHARD B. CONNOLLY was engaged in signing away millions of money for which the tax-payers of New-York received no equivalent, but on which he and some greater and lesser rascals grew rich. To-day he lies dead in a foreign land, after living for nine years the life of a fugitive from justice. It is of little account to inquire now whether he was better or worse than his confederates in the robbing of the City Treasury, or whether the ends of public morality would not have been better served by a more resolute prosecution of the faithless guardian of the public money. CONNOLLY, at least, did something to atone for his misdeeds by handing over the control of his office to Mr. GREEN, in the full knowledge that such a step involved the ruin of every member of the Ring. With a nature like his, the lot of a wanderer without aim or occupation must have been a very bitter one, and no amount of legal penalty could have crushed and tortured him more than his enforced exile. The experience of those who are dead, equally with that of those who survive, of the Tammany Ring, carries with it a moral which need not be emphasized.

## *THE "REFORMERS" AND THE PRESIDENCY.*

No one who has watched with any care during the past few months the currents of public opinion with reference to the Presidential nomination can have failed to observe the singular negative character of the expressions put forth by those Republicans who have been generally recognized as "reformers," and who have delighted to call themselves by that much-abused name. There has, it is true, been a remarkable diminution in the number of persons and journals making profession of this faith. But there has been a still more noticeable lowering of the key in the voices of those who remain. Four years ago the men who desired positive and explicit reform in the National Government had a candidate for the Presidential nomination about whom they could gather, and whose character, achievements, and opinions were a valid guarantee that he would fairly carry out the professed purposes of those who sustained him. Mr. BRISTOW, as Secretary of the Treasury, had given the most undoubted proof of his sincerity and his capacity. Without being a man of exceptional force of intellect or comprehensive training, he undoubtedly held sound views on all the matters in which reform was, and, we are sorry to say, still is, necessary. He was frankly and unequivocally in favor of the *payment* of the legal tenders in specie, and was untainted with the silly silver craze, which has since partially betrayed his successor. He had shown tried and practical honesty in the administration of his office. He understood and recognized the ground principles of that civil service reform which seeks the abolition of patronage in politics. On every side he possessed that integrity and wholesome common sense which our Western friends indicate by the term "level-headed," and he was a man to whom sincere reformers could attach themselves without reserve. When Mr. CARL SCHURZ, at the famous "Fifth-Avenue Conference," in May, 1876, declared that the reformers wanted a man as candidate whose name would of itself be a platform of reform principles, every one understood that he meant Mr. BRISTOW, and even that gentleman's most ardent opponents conceded that the candidate filled the bill.

But in 1880 the men who, four years since, supported Mr. BRISTOW, cannot be said to have any name to present. Of the prominent daily journals which were then identified more or less directly, and more or less honestly, with the reform movement, one is supporting Mr. SHERMAN, one is sustaining Mr. BLAINE, a third is tottling on the fence between the two last-named gentlemen, and a fourth is waging a gallant but rather inconsequent campaign for Mr. EDMUNDS, who does not want the nomination, and does wish it given to Gen. GRANT. For the rest, we hear little but criticism of the candidacy of GRANT, based on various grounds, from the anti-third-term cry up, or down, to the objection that Gen. GRANT will be in the hands of the enemies of reform. Now, it seems to us, in all candor, that the duty of an American citizen who is really convinced of the necessity of reform in the Government is not fully met by merely negative criticism, nor is it met by attempting to defeat a nomination which is not an ideal one by advocating another which is worse. To take the latter proposition first, we should be puzzled to imagine how any genuine reformer could prefer SHERMAN or BLAINE to GRANT. Both the former are cynically indifferent to the first principles of civil service reform. One of them has violated those principles in the most shameless manner. The other does not even pretend to understand them, and during a long career in public life has never given the faintest whisper of approval to them, while he has kept the acrid pen of a female relative busily employed in ridiculing them. On the financial question, which *is the most immediately important in the* near future of the country, we have sometimes thought that Mr. SHERMAN had sound ideas, which he did not have the courage or the foresight to apply; we have never heard that Mr. BLAINE was suspected of knowing or caring anything about finance, except as a subject for adroit rhetoric on the stump. As to the tariff—a matter which has entered to a considerable extent into the calculations of reformers—both Mr. SHERMAN and Mr. BLAINE are simply politicians. The former is a good deal the coolest and keenest politician, and has never allowed himself to advance gratuitously absurd ideas on this subject, such as Mr. BLAINE has repeatedly displayed with a grotesque unconsciousness of their narrowness, disingenuousness, and foolishness, but he is as far as possible from any real desire or purpose for revenue reform. On what ground, then, we should like to know, is it possible for a man who sincerely labored for the nomination of Mr. BRISTOW to attach himself to Mr. SHERMAN or Mr. BLAINE?

Taking the other aspect of the situation, in which the honest reformer finds himself, it is fair to ask whether the cause of reform is not safer in the hands of Gen. GRANT than in any others. It is now certain that his election would abate rather than intensify the sectional spirit which has barred the way for so long to practical reform in administrative matters. It is said that his election would revive the supremacy of the office-mongering "Senatorial group," but, in the first place, that "group" is broken up; in the next, those surviving members of it who have espoused the fortunes of Gen. GRANT have done so because they had no other cause open to them, and without the least assurance of any controlling influence in his counsels, should he be elected; and, finally, Gen. GRANT, as President, is perfectly certain to remember much more keenly the disgrace which these men formerly brought upon him than any service which, for their own ends, they may now find it advisable to offer to him. We are far from regarding Gen. GRANT as capable of giving the country all the reforms which it demands. He has not the training, the civil experience, or the natural bent of mind for that task, and we know of no man in public life, with one possible exception—Senator EDMUNDS—who has. But it is our judgment, based on careful study of the man, his character, and his career, that there is far more to be hoped for from him than from any one of those others who are most spoken of as Republican candidates.

## *CONFUSING THE QUESTIONS.*

The opponents of Gen. GRANT have a way, not altogether ingenuous, of confusing the several questions with which the Chicago Convention will have to deal in relation to the unit rule, representation by Congressional districts, and the right of the party organizations in the different States to choose their delegates in their own way. These questions are quite distinct, and have by no means an identical bearing on the composition of the Convention or the business to come before it. The votes of the State delegations have never been considered as units in a National Republican Convention, to be determined by a majority of their members. They have always been more or less divided, and the only question that has ever been raised in regard to the matter is whether, in case a State has instructed its delegation to vote as a unit, such instructions are to be enforced by the Convention and the vote received in no other way. The Convention of 1876 decided to the contrary, ruling substantially that it had nothing to do with the instructions of States and could only recognize its individual members and allow them to cast their votes as they saw fit. There are other precedents to the same effect, and it is very likely that this doctrine will prevail. It is favored by many Grant delegates, while some of the opposing combination are inclined to go against it, under the apprehension that it is as likely to hurt as to help their purposes, and perhaps a little more so. But the attitude of the Convention toward this question is an entirely different matter from the relation to it of instructed delegates. Their commission to act and their instructions in regard to their action are not derived from the National Convention, and whether or not that body is to recognize the binding force of their pledges has nothing to do with their responsibility or their duty to those who sent them to Chicago to represent their will. Delegates who accepted a commission from a State Convention under instructions to vote together for a particular nomination are bound in honor to do what they were appointed to do, and what they, in effect, pledged themselves to do in accepting the appointment. That the Convention will not force them to keep a pledge of honor in no sense or degree releases them from the obligation to their constituents.

The unit rule has nothing to do with the question of district representation or State representation. It may be accepted or it may be rejected, and that question remains untouched. If it is rejected, the delegates, State or district, are simply left to vote according to their preferences or their convictions of duty, and whether they obey instructions or not is a matter to be settled between themselves and their consciences. The question of representation by Congressional districts or by States has itself been curiously muddled in some of the discussions. As a matter of fact, the representation is dual. There are four delegates at large from each State and two from each district. Nobody has proposed to obliterate the district lines or to ignore their existence, and it has never been proposed or expected that the Convention would declare in favor of a mass representation from the States. In all cases the delegations have been chosen from the States at large and from the several districts, in strict accordance with the plan long ago adopted and uniformly accepted. The only question that has been raised has reference to the method of choosing them. In a few States the district delegates have been chosen by district conventions, but in a far larger number they have been appointed by the general convention of the State. In the latter case they are none the less delegates from the districts and of the districts. Sometimes they have been selected by the representatives of the districts in the State *Convention and approved by the whole* body, and sometimes the choice has been effected by some other method, but in all cases it has been a question in the proceedings for the convention itself to decide.

Whether the one or the other method of appointing the district delegates—that by local conventions, or by the same body that chooses the delegates at large, and declares the preferences and principles of the party in the State—is to be preferred, is a legitimate question to be considered at Chicago. It is, in fact, very desirable that it should be considered, and, if possible, definitely settled, so that future conflicts on the subject may be avoided. There will be an advantage in uniformity of action in the several States and the adoption of a general plan which will be accepted as authoritative. There is probably a preponderance of sentiment in favor of the more direct representation of Congressional districts which would be secured by local conventions. The result would more closely represent the feelings and wishes of the people, and make the combinations of the politicians more difficult to effect and to manage. We have no doubt that if this plan had been followed throughout the country in the present canvass Gen. GRANT would have been much stronger in the Chicago gathering than he is to-day. But the plan to be adopted can have no application to the past. Whatever it may be, that which has been is beyond all doubt. The abstract question and the practical question, so far as it relates to the composition of this year's Convention, are not to be confounded. Up to this time the party organization in each State has acted independently, and its right to do so has never before been denied. In most States the district delegates, as well as those at large, have derived their appointment and their representative powers from a general convention, and the validity of their credentials has never been questioned on that ground. It cannot be rationally done this year. It is not within the power of the Convention to undo the work of the preliminary canvass, which has conformed to the recognized usages of the past, and do it over again. It must accept the delegates sent to it by regular State Conventions or find itself at sea. It may reject the unit rule and disregard the instructions of delegates; it may declare in favor of district conventions for the appointment of district delegates hereafter, and even promulgate a formal plan which shall have the force of authoritative recognition; but it cannot without stultification undertake to give it an ex post facto operation, or exclude any delegate whose claims to a seat are valid under the methods of party action which have prevailed up to this time.

## *A MONEYED CANDIDATE.*

The Sage of Gramercy Park is now painfully realizing the shortsightedness of his politico-financial policy in his late Presidential campaign. In the first place, it was given out, when he opened his canvass for the nomination, that he had a great deal of ready money, and that he was willing to spend it. His advocates said that "Mr. TILDEN was a gentleman of large means, and of a liberal disposition." This was not exactly saying that Mr. TILDEN was a rich man who would pay handsomely for the nomination and come down liberally for election expenses. But every Democrat read this cheerful statement between the lines of the eulogium pronounced upon him by his stanch and ingenious friends. It is not too much to say that public expectation was aroused to the highest pitch in the Democratic Party by these announcements. The enthusiasm over TILDEN was not so great as that over "TILDEN's barrel of money." It is very likely that many an impecunious Democrat believed that this was his chance to get a new start in life. A few drops from the overflowing barrel which he heard was on tap in New-York could be easily caught, and would revive him and his fortunes wonderfully. The rich always have friends, or what may pass for friends. TILDEN's friends were legion. This and his admirable literary bureau got for him the nomination.

In point of fact, those caricaturists are not far wrong who have represented the Democratic candidate in 1876 as a barrel of money. Very few of our readers can recollect anything said in Mr. TILDEN's favor as a candidate which rose higher than his handsome fortune and his liberal use of the same. The cry of the Democratic "jingoes" of that time was, "We've got the cash and we've got the men." And they sincerely thought they had. But it is certain that there was great disappointment when the golden shower should have fallen. Mr. TILDEN's friends say that the head-quarters of their chief were besieged by politicians, great and small, clamorous for money. Some of the demands and propositions sent in were extraordinary. Men asked for large sums of money, to be expended under their own exclusive direction, which, they argued, would carry States, districts, and whole groups of States. The fame of the "barrel" had spread far and wide. It is not likely that Mr. TILDEN or his managers had taken any pains to correct the exaggerated reports concerning his wealth and generosity which had gone abroad. For a time, at least, this peculiar reputation was thought necessary to his success. But after awhile, it became a serious annoyance to the sage and patriot who was conducting a reform campaign. If TILDEN had had a mint at his command, he could not have satisfied the cormorants who surrounded him, and who swooped down upon New-York as soon as his final campaign opened. And the truth must be told that, although he is a rich man, he does not throw away his money. Indeed, not to put too fine a point on it, he is decidedly close-fisted.

As a litigant, Mr. TILDEN has always fought for time. He will never pay any money down until he has been pressed to do it; and the processes of law are notoriously slow when money is involved. His resistance of the income tax, and his long struggle with various corporations that have attempted to get their dues from him, will at once recur to the mind of every man who is familiar with Tilden's figure in the courts. When the sage can see a direct advantage coming from an investment, he is doubtless as willing as most men to put out his money. But the object to be gained must be palpable to his acute sense of greed. His bad and disobedient nephew, PELTON, had the handling of much money, and in large amounts, *during the post-campaign which* ensued after the election. It is indubitable that this wicked young man wronged his uncle by carrying on negotiations for the purchase of the Electoral votes of South Carolina, Florida, Oregon, and other States. To a certain extent, money was actually paid out for this purpose. But it should be borne in mind that PELTON's investments (and he was TILDEN's shadow) were chiefly in promises. Nobody knows how those promises would have been kept. The mystery of the cipher dispatches continually suggests that TILDEN was reaching out for something which he did not intend to pay for until it was delivered—and not then if he could wriggle out of it. He was not sure that the conspirators could deliver the goods. He was sure that he would not pay for them, if he could get them without any expense.

But, now that Mr. TILDEN is again in the field for nomination, that which most severely tries the patience of his old supporters is not his complicity in the cipher conspiracy, but his blighted reputation as a liberal dispenser of the contents of the historic barrel. TILDEN's failures to keep his contracts, or alleged contracts, are coming up against him from all parts of the country. His trusty lieutenant, DORSHEIMER, broke with him because he refused to pay the bills incurred at St. Louis while the Convention was in session. This was a humiliating scandal in the Democratic Party, and the managers tried hard to hush it up among themselves. It was a debt which most men would have considered a debt of honor. But Mr. TILDEN, for obvious reasons, never has debts of honor. Later on there began to be painful rumors that TILDEN had authorized election expenses during the campaign, which he now repudiates. One of the most pointed objections which comes against TILDEN from the South is based upon this unhappy failing of the master of the unfailing barrel. Gen. BRADLEY T. JOHNSON, who is recognized as an old-time Democrat and an honorable man, complains that TILDEN authorized the expenditure of $5,000 in South Carolina, and that he has ever since refused to pay the money. And Gen. JOHNSON adds that this is true of TILDEN's management in various parts of the South. What makes this uncomfortable for TILDEN is that the cheated Southerners declare that they do not want anything more to do with a man so faithless. If Mr. TILDEN had then seen far ahead enough to consider that he might be a candidate four years after, he would not have hesitated. He thought he had the Presidency and could repudiate his bargains. Now his chickens are coming home to roost.

## *THE SPEED AND DIRECTION OF GHOSTS.*

A very large proportion of ghost stories, when they come to be carefully examined, prove to have no more basis in truth than has an average *Tribune* political table. There is, however, one variety of ghost story which claims respectful attention. It usually runs as follows: A person sitting alone in his room suddenly sees the apparition of an absent friend. He notes the precise time, and a few days later learns that the absent friend died at that exact hour and minute. Incidents of this kind have happened to so many persons of such unimpeachable veracity that it is very difficult to doubt them. They have happened too often to be explained as singular coincidences, and unless we boldly assume that in all cases the persons thus visited by alleged ghosts were either deceived or deceivers, we must admit that this particular type of ghost story is worthy of belief.

There is one remarkable feature in all this apparition of ghosts who are understood to come straight from the death-bed of their bodies to visit their distant and surviving friends. They apparently make no allowance for differences of longitude. A ghost, for example, appears to a person in New-York at, say, 9 o'clock on the night of the 10th of June, and the person subsequently learns that the ghost in question left its body in London at 9 o'clock on the same night. Now, in point of fact, when it is 9 o'clock P. M. in London it is about 4 o'clock P. M. in this City, and when it is 9 o'clock P. M. in New-York it is about 2 o'clock A. M. in London. It is hence evident that when the ghost of a person who died in London at 9 o'clock in the evening by London time presents himself here at 9 o'clock by New-York time, that ghost has apparently been about five hours in crossing the Atlantic. If he had made the journey at the electric rate of speed at which ghosts are popularly believed to travel, he would have arrived here at 4 o'clock in the afternoon by our time. As he did not, it is clear that his rate of travel is precisely that of the earth's revolution on its axis. In other words, the ghost has not traveled at all, but has simply poised himself in the London atmosphere and waited until New-York came around. This is a fact the importance of which cannot be overestimated by students of ghosts and their habits.

A careful examination of all the authenticated ghost stories of the peculiar type now under discussion will show that in every instance the ghost came from the East. Persons in England have seen the ghosts of friends who died in India or China, and persons living in America have seen the ghosts of persons who died on the Atlantic Ocean or in Europe. In no instance has a ghost arrived in London in hot haste from the United States, or has a New-York man been visited by the ghost of a Chicago friend. It seems to be the invariable rule that a new ghost never travels in an easterly direction. The ghost may have to lay a course to the north-west or the south-west; but, no matter how much northing or southing he makes, he always appears at a point west of that from which he started.

We are now in a position to combine what we know of the direction and rate of speed of ghosts, and to deduce the important law that ghosts have the power of moving in a northerly or southerly direction, but that, while they have an apparent motion from east to west coincident with the apparent motion of the sun, they cannot by any motion of their own change their longitude. The new-made London ghost, if he desires to visit a New-York friend, follows the meridian of London in the direction of the equator at a speed so great as to be inappreciable, and, having reached the latitude of New-York, poises himself in air, and when the revolution of the earth brings New-York under his feet *quietly drops into his friend's room. We* have here the first well-established ghost law that has ever been formulated, and we have a firm basis of facts for its support in the shape of the only authenticated class of ghost stories.

We may go even further, and deduce the hardly less important law that the period during which the new ghost can thus hover near the earth is less than twenty-four hours. If the London ghost could remain as long as he chose watching the earth revolve and selecting his own time for dropping in on his friends, there would be an end of the interesting appearance of ghosts at the precise time of their escape from their bodies. The ghost that appears to announce his escape from the body is never behind time, but always appears at the precise time, by the watch, at which the melancholy event took place. We are thus compelled to believe that, while the ghost can remain near the earth during twenty-four hours, and can use that time in making farewell calls, he is afterward compelled to remove to some distant sphere between which and the earth there is no regular and easy communication.

These facts are submitted as the beginnings of a true science of ghosts, and it is to be hoped that they will be followed by the discovery of other and equally important laws, the knowledge of which will enable us to separate with certainty the true from the false in ghost lore.

While there are no questions of absorbing popular interest before the thirty-first annual meeting of the American Medical Association, which begins its sessions this morning at Association Hall, there are some issues of minor importance which will be likely to lead to debate, though not probably to dissension. Dr. JOHN S. BILLINGS, of the United States Army, will read a paper before one of the sections on the National Board of Health; and as it is desirable that some concert of opinion and action concerning the functions of that body and its relation to State Boards of Health and to the local quarantine arrangements of our ports of entry should be arrived at, it is very probable that the subject will be fully discussed in the section, and possibly by the general body. It would in every way conduce to the efficiency, certainty, and public benefit of the National Board if harmony of purpose and action between it and local institutions of the same purport could be established. As the case now stands, while its functions were fairly defined by the act of Congress establishing it, there are points of disagreement that need to be adjusted, and matters of jurisdiction that require to be settled. The board was created hastily, at a moment of great national emergency and terror, when the yellow fever was menacing not only the South and South-west, but the whole country, with decimation by epidemic disease. Under the immediate exigency all parties and all sections concurred in the support of national measures calculated to stay the progress of the epidemic, to assuage its virulence, or to protect local centres from infection. When the exigency was passed, murmurs arose, principally from the South, which had been the section mainly benefited by its activity, its supervision, and the money appropriated to carry it on. As one of its executive spirits, experienced in the defects of its organization and the deficiencies of its jurisdiction, Dr. BILLINGS appeared before the Medical Society of the County of New-York last Winter with a scheme of organization which commanded the general assent of that body and was very favorably discussed by such men as Health Officer VANDERPOEL and Dr. ELIAS M. HURT, of New-Jersey. No action was taken, however, and although there are several bills before Congress in relation to the National Board, no sufficient medical discussion has taken place. Legislation, therefore, at this stage, would be blind and unintelligible, and it is to be hoped that the American Medical Association will fully consider the subject, and bring forth some plan of organization that meets the requirements and is at the same time satisfactory to all parties.

Mr. JAMES PARTON's "Voltaire," upon which he has been engaged, more or less, for 30 years, giving his whole time to it since 1877, will be finished in August, and may be expected from the press about next Christmas. It will be published in two octavo volumes of 500 pages each, and will be quite strictly confined to a biographical statement of all that personally concerns his hero; but, even with this limitation, Mr. PARTON finds that this man's career, practically covering European history for the whole of the eighteenth century, is almost too much for him. The work has been written, not for the purpose of making money, but for the work's sake. It has been the one thing which Mr. PARTON has felt that he must do, whether or no, and, accordingly, it may be expected to fulfill high anticipations as to its value and interest. Nothing that gives more than a moiety of VOLTAIRE's life has ever appeared in English, and Mr. PARTON, now that VOLTAIRE is better understood, is sure of a large number of readers. VOLTAIRE was the busiest man of his day, and lived the most human of lives, and almost won the epithets applied to BACON as the "brightest, wisest, meanest of mankind." He was the incarnation of the eighteenth century, its greatest liar, and, as Mr. PARTON holds, its greatest benefactor. A truthful, impartial, candid life of VOLTAIRE is what all Mr. PARTON's antecedents lead one to expect from him, and in this respect the public will not be disappointed. He has aimed to picture the great skeptic as he really lived, and to hide no facts which decency does not compel him to omit.

A singular question, under the fourteenth amendment, has been decided by the Supreme Court of the United States. A lawyer named BOWMAN had been removed from practice at the Bar by the Circuit Court of the City of St. Louis. This judgment was affirmed by the St. Louis Court of Appeals. BOWMAN moved in this court for an appeal to the Supreme Court of Missouri, but his motion was denied for the reason that the case was not an appealable one. By the Constitution and laws of Missouri, an appeal to the Supreme Court of the State lies from a final judgment or decree of any Circuit Court, excepting those in the counties of St. Charles, Lincoln, Warren, and St. Louis, and the City of St. Louis. For these counties and city an independent appellate tribunal, the St. Louis Court of Appeals, has been established, pursuant to the Constitution of 1875. It has exclusive jurisdiction of all appeals from the Circuit Courts of the City of St. Louis and the counties named, and from it an appeal to the State Supreme Court lies only in certain specified cases. When his application for appeal was denied by the St. Louis Court of Appeals, BOWMAN applied to the Supreme Court of the State for a mandamus compelling the former tribunal to allow the appeal. The mandamus was refused, whereupon the case was taken to the Supreme Court of the United States. Here BOWMAN contended that the judicial system of Missouri was in conflict with the fourteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution, because it denies to suitors in the courts of St. Louis and the counties above mentioned the equal protection of the laws, in that it denies to them the right of appeal to the Supreme Court of Missouri in cases where it gives that right to parties in the courts of the other counties of the State. The court at Washington takes a different view of the matter, and affirms the judgment of the Missouri Supreme Court. The fourteenth amendment, says Mr. Justice BRADLEY, contemplates persons and classes of persons. It does not apply to local and municipal regulations that do not injuriously affect or discriminate between persons or classes of persons within the places or municipalities for which such regulations are made. The amendment was not intended to prevent a State from arranging and parceling out the jurisdiction of its several courts at its discretion. The clause, "No State shall deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws," is not violated by any division or in the jurisdiction of the several courts of to subject-matter, extent, or finality of decision if all persons within the territorial limits of their respective jurisdictions have an equal right, in like cases, and under similar circumstances, to resort to them for redress. A State may establish one system of courts for cities and another for rural districts, one system for one part of its territory and another system for another part. Consequently, if not necessarily, often requires this to be done, and to deny this right would seriously interfere with the power of a State to regulate its internal affairs. It is not denied or taken away by anything in the Constitution of the United States.

Prof. ASA GRAY, whose name has lately been brought prominently before the public by the publication of his lectures at Yale College on "Science and Religion," will soon reach his seventieth birthday, having been born in Paris, Oneida County, in this State, Nov. 18, 1810. At the age of 21 he took a degree in a medical college, but he preferred botany to physic, and abandoned the latter for the former. He has been a Professor in Harvard College since 1842, when he was appointed to the Chair of Natural History. But he gave up active teaching a few years ago, to take charge of the Herbarium of that institution, and to devote his time to scientific work. Among his more elaborate works on botany are "Genera of the Plants of the United States," "Manual of the Botany of the Northern United States," and, "Botany of the United States Pacific Exploring Expedition under Capt. Wilkes," all of which appeared years ago. In connection with Dr. JOHN TORREY, he began in 1838 the publication of a "Flora of North America," which was continued for a time, and then suspended to await the collection of materials on the Western borders. When the Government expeditions returned from the Pacific coast, the mass of specimens brought back by them was described by these two botanists. While Dr. GRAY's larger works have put him in the front rank of living botanists, his school-books on botany have made his name familiar to young people throughout the country. No writer has presented this subject in a more simple, clear, and attractive form than has Dr. GRAY in his "Elements of Botany," "How Plants Grow," "How Plants Behave," "Lessons in Botany," "Structural and Systematic Botany," &c. In 1861 appeared his "Free Examination of Darwin's Treatise on the Origin of Species, and of its American Reviewers," and lately he has published a series of papers or essays under the title, we believe, of "Darwiniana." Dr. GRAY is an associate editor of the *American Journal of Science and Arts*. In 1874 he succeeded AGASSIZ as a Regent of the Smithsonian Institution. The great botanist has a delightful home in Cambridge. His personal appearance and manners are marked by so much plainness and simplicity that a stranger, seeing him in the street, might suppose him to be a happy, intelligent farmer. As a teacher, he was enthusiastic in his work, and always popular with his classes. He disliked the conventional class discipline, and did not attempt to enforce it. He treated his pupils as gentlemen, and they respected him the more for it.

## *THE MILLERS' EXHIBITION.*

OPENING DAY AT CINCINNATI—THE ATTRACTIONS OF THE DISPLAY.

CINCINNATI, May 31.—The Millers' International Exhibition, which was formally opened to-day, surpasses in magnitude the expectations of its projectors. Everything pertaining to mill machinery, from the antiquated wind-mill and water-wheel to the completest appliances of modern invention, is displayed. When arrangements are finished, there will be eight or ten complete flouring mills in full operation. Nearly all the leading houses in the country are represented, some of them spending as much as $5,000 on their display, aside from the value of the machinery used. There is a large number of foreign exhibitors from England, Belgium, Austria, Switzerland, and Germany, and comparison between their machinery and that in use in America promises to be one of the most instructive features of the exhibition. Every State in the Union in which wheat is produced is largely represented. The exhibition covers the field of bread-making as completely as possible. It takes grain through all its processes, from the berry to the bread, cakes, and pastry. The Vienna oven has been heated, and will retain its heat during the entire month. The firing had little or no effect on the temperature of Exposition Hall, and the only fire required hereafter is a few shavings to start the draft, the heat for the baking being all secured from the latent heat of the brick walls. The oven structure is of solid masonry, except the shallow baking place and the draft flues, the doors being so arranged as to show the methods employed by means of calcium light thrown into the interior.

The grain department of the exhibition has caused the National Grain Congress to choose the occasion for its annual meeting, which will be held in the grain room of the exhibition. The grain room will be supplied with bulletins to note the telegraphic reports of the grain markets, so that the grain department of the exhibition will resemble a grain exchange. All the Western and Northwestern States send grain and flour samples, and there will be flour samples of the famous Buda-Pesth brands, sent here from Hungary. To millers and flour men these foreign flour exhibits have a strong attraction, for, concerning the Hungarian and Austrian flours, it is said that their third grade of white flour is superior to American first grade. The grain will be tested by grinding, and the flour by baking in the Exposition Building.

## *GENERAL RAILWAY NOTES.*

READING, Penn., May 31.—In addition to the reduction of the force of workmen at different points already made by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, the men will, from to-morrow, work only eight hours per day. How long this will be continued is not known. The impression, however, is that it will be only during the coal trade suspension of three days in June.

PHILADELPHIA, May 31.—At 12 o'clock to-night the resignation of Col. Thomas A. Scott as President of the Pennsylvania Railroad takes effect, and George B. Roberts becomes his successor. The Directors will meet at noon to-morrow, when his selection will be ratified, and Mr. Cassatt elected First Vice-President.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 31.—The Carolina Central Railway, extending from Wilmington to Shelby, N. C., with all its property, rights, and franchises, was sold here to-day by auction, under a decree of foreclosure, for $1,200,000. T. O. French, A. V. Graves, D. R. Murchison, James S. Wheelock, and A. V. Stout, a committee on behalf of the first mortgage bondholders, were the purchasers.

ALBANY, May 31.—The Directors of the New-York, Ontario and Western Railroad Company have filed a notice with the Secretary of State to the following effect: The said company was formed upon the sale of the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad Company, and its present capital, $50,000,000, is insufficient to carry out the plan of reorganization. The additional amount required is $15,000,000, thus making the capital stock $65,000,000.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 31.—The Government will soon bring suit against the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway for past-due coupons, amounting to $153,000, on bonds issued in aid of that road and indorsed by the State. The bonds are held in trust for an Indian tribe.

## *THE MASONIC GRAND LODGE.*

The following facts in regard to Mr. James E. Morrison, in addition, and in certain respects a correction, of those printed yesterday, have been furnished THE TIMES by a correspondent for publication:

In your issue of to-day it was stated by your reporter that E. W. James E. Morrison was made a Mason in 1870; that he was a teacher of elocution; that he was a Chairman of a Tammany Hall committee, &c. Now, let

# AFFAIRS IN FOREIGN LANDS

## SHARP CRITICISMS ON MR. GLADSTONE'S POLICY.

DISCONTENT AND DISCOMFORT IN THE LIBERAL RANKS—THE "PALL MALL GAZETTE" FIERCELY ASSAILS THE CABINET—A MONTH'S BLUNDERS RECAPITULATED.

LONDON, May 31.—The *Pall Mall Gazette*, in its leader to-day, says: "Only a few days ago we saw the formation of what looked like the strongest Government of our generation. The majority in the House of Commons was greater than Sir Robert Peel's in 1841, and almost as great as Earl Grey's in 1832. The general feeling of the country was confident and enthusiastic. The Minister who wielded this majority is the most experienced, commanding statesman in the House of Commons. What has happened? The ink on the patents appointing the Ministers is hardly dry before the Ministers' brows become clouded with anxiety. Elation has changed into marked discomfort. Old members of the House of Commons declare that so disagreeable a condition of things has never before been known. The Opposition, instead of being cowed and modest, are fierce, bitter, and pertinacious. Flouts, gibes, and sneers are launched upon the Ministers as if they were on the eve of defeat, and not on the morrow of victory. On their own benches there is a curious feeling of uneasiness, perplexity, and disappointment. There is loyalty and zeal in unexampled strength, but for the moment it looks rather like loyalty balked and zeal in the air. Before the working session was a week old a mutinous round-robin had, in a few hours, been signed by more than a fourth of the party. The mutineers were by no means confined to the regulation malcontents below the gangway, but sprang from all sections of the party. Outside of Parliament it is undeniable that the same clouds have arisen. A chill has come upon men's minds—a sense of check, chagrin, and suspicion that the chiefs they have placed in power may not, after all, have understood the wishes and intentions of those who placed them there. The peril of the Cabinet lies in the fact that it was not formed to match that spirit in the country which made a Liberal Government possible. Its predominating color is not the predominant color of the party. This is the real secret of the present uncomfortable and unsafe position of affairs. For the present, everybody will be anxious to make the best of things. More careful attention to the real significance of the elections and a vigorous and resolute adherence to principles may soon restore more genial relations. If not, we shall have the vexation of seeing the opportunity which might have marked a really great expansion of Liberalism degraded into a mere shifting of position in eternal see-saw of ins and outs."

The new journal, the *St. James's Gazette*, under the editorship of Mr. Frederick Greenwood, late of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, made its appearance here to-day. It is similar in appearance to the *Pall Mall Gazette*. Its first article is a strong condemnation of the enfranchisement of agricultural laborers, which, it says, "is not a leap in the dark, but in broad daylight, down a precipice." It also publishes a separate introduction, in which it claims that the withdrawals, apologies, and blunders of the new Government during the month which has elapsed since the *Pall Mall Gazette* changed hands have justified the views expressed by the former management of that paper, and publishes a political retrospect in support of this view.

In the House of Commons to-day the Right Hon. W. E. Forster, Chief Secretary for Ireland, stated that he believed the measures which had been taken for the relief of the Irish distress were sufficient, but that he intended to introduce a bill to provide another £750,000 or £1,500,000 from the surplus of the Church fund.

LONDON, June 1.—The *Standard* says: "At a meeting of 70 Liberals, yesterday, it was decided that another memorial—the first having been abandoned at the last meeting—should be sent to Mr. Gladstone, stating that a very strong feeling exists among many members of the Liberal Party that Sir Bartle Frere should be recalled from the Cape."

## INDIA AND AFGHANISTAN.

THE NEW VICEROY—ABDURRAHMAN KHAN'S PLANS—HOSTILE DEMONSTRATIONS.

BOMBAY, May 31.—The Marquis of Ripon, Viceroy of India, has arrived here. He will start for Simla on the 3d of June.

The Marquis of Ripon, on his arrival here, was received with all honors. The streets were gayly decorated, flags displayed everywhere, and much enthusiasm was manifested.

LONDON, May 31.—A Calcutta correspondent says: "Military preparations against the the Rumpa rebellion are in progress, and there is now every possibility of another tedious campaign in that fever-stricken district."

The same correspondent says he believes that the Indian Government have never entertained any notion of annexation, repurchase, or any other measure affecting the political status of Cashmere.

A Kabul correspondent says: "Two members of the English Mission to Abdurrahman Khan are expected to arrive at Kabul on the 31st inst. (to-day,) with his reply. Private accounts complain of misgovernment and oppression on the part of his officers. With the clamors of the unpaid soldiery and the discontented population, he may find it difficult to visit Kabul, and some Kabul intriguers will have gained their object in keeping him apart from us. At an interview between the correspondent and a leading Afghan Sirdar, the latter said that he did not think that Abdurrahman Khan would come to Kabul, because he would lose any influence he possesses and become no better than one of the Afghan Sirdars who, as supporters of the English, are regarded as false Afghans. The latest news from Ghazni reports that there has been no large collection of tribes."

A dispatch from Kandahar says: "Rumors are daily growing in strength that Ayoob Khan is encamped outside of Herat with the intention of making a second attempt at invading Kandahar. Ayoob Khan has about 5,500 men with him."

A Simla dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company says: "Ayoob Khan was encamped outside of Herat on the 20th inst. A thousand troopers had previously left there for the Kandahar frontier."

In the House of Commons to-day Sir Charles Dilke, Under Foreign Secretary, replying to a question, said the Government did not intend to resume communications with Persia relative to Herat. At the same time they were desirous of placing Herat under peaceful and stable rule.

## POLITICAL EVENTS IN ITALY.

AN ELECTORAL REFORM BILL—THE EFFORTS TO OVERTHROW THE CAIROLI MINISTRY.

ROME, May 31.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day, Signor Depretis introduced an electoral reform bill and requested a declaration of urgency for it, but assented to a proposal of Signor Zanardelli for the appointment of a committee of 15 to examine the bill. Ultimately, the House approved a motion to refer the bill to a special committee, and adopted, by a vote of 210 to 130, a motion by Signor Cavalotti to discuss it before the Summer vacation.

The *Voce Della Verita* attacks the Church bill, and says no Catholic could accept it except under pain of excommunication.

Negotiations between the Ministerialists and Dissident Left, with a view to reconciliation, continue.

LONDON, May 31.—A Rome dispatch says: "In the Chamber of Deputies on Saturday last, the provisional administration of the budget was unreservedly granted to the Government by a vote of 336 to 26. This change is due to the position taken by Signor Farini, President of the Chamber of Deputies. The members of the Dissident Left calculated that, in overthrowing the Cairoli Cabinet, Signor Farini would, by his unanimous election by the Chamber, be summoned to form a new Cabinet, but Signor Farini distinctly declared that in case of a crisis he would not accept that task. Signor Depretis, Minister of the Interior, will not hesitate to resign if that can facilitate a solution, and the other members of the Cabinet are ready to do the same, if necessary for conciliation. There is a prevailing feeling that Signor Cairoli will be ready to resign in order to promote conciliation, but from every quarter of the Left it is urged that rather than resign the Cabinet should undergo a modification."

## THE OTTOMAN COMPLICATIONS.

ATTEMPTS TO DEFEAT COERCED REFORMS—THE GREEK BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

LONDON, May 31.—A Constantinople correspondent says: "The Turkish newspapers have been instructed to raise the bugbear of a religious war and wholesale massacre of Christians as likely to follow any attempt at coercion in the direction of reforms, to give color to the idea of resistance. A technical commission has lately been sent to examine the condition of the Dardanelles forts. The language of the newspapers need cause no apprehension. The populace sympathise with the mission of Mr. Goschen, the British special Ambassador."

A Constantinople dispatch to Reuter's Telegraph Company says: "The ex-Khédive of Egypt, having been refused permission to come to Constantinople, has appealed to the Mussulman ecclesiastical authorities to pass judgment on the Sultan's refusal. He is suspected of ambitious designs."

A Vienna dispatch confirms the statement that Russia has adhered to the proposed conference of Ambassadors to settle the Greek boundary question.

LONDON, June 1.—A Constantinople dispatch says: "The insurrection in the district of Bagdad is assuming serious proportions, and the Government troops there are in insufficient force. The Arabs demand self-government under the protection of England."

A correspondent has reason to believe that the opinion that Mr. Goschen has brought with him a definite programme is utterly erroneous, and that Mr. Goschen does not intend to direct attention chiefly to financial affairs. The Sultan and his Ministers are firmly resolved to resist to the utmost all foreign interference on the part of the powers. The subject was discussed at a Cabinet council a few days ago, at which nearly all the Ministers present advocated this policy.

## THE FRENCH COMMUNIST ROW.

ROCHEFORT'S SON NOT WOUNDED—RETALIATORY MEASURES AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, May 31.—A Paris dispatch says: "The balance of the evidence is thus far decidedly against Henri Rochefort's version of his son's affair with the Police at the Communist demonstration on the 23d inst. A reporter who was present distinctly denies that young Rochefort was wounded at all, and says he was merely struck by the flat of a sabre without premeditation."

Another Paris dispatch says: "The Paris Municipality, in retaliation for the decree annulling the vote of censure passed upon M. Andrieux, Prefect of Police, has made a fresh attempt to get control of the Police. Six members of the Municipal Council submitted a motion refusing to pass the Police expenditure item of the budget until the force is under municipal control. The proposal was referred to a committee. It will, of course, be a dead letter, the Government having the power of reinserting in municipal budgets any item illegally eliminated."

PARIS, May 31.—M. Koechlin, a brother-in-law of Prefect of Police Andrieux, has challenged M. Rochefort, on account of the passage concerning him in Rochefort's letter, published in the *Mot d'Ordre*. A duel is probable.

LONDON, June 1.—A Paris dispatch says: "The Rochefort affair has not yet been satisfactorily cleared up. An official inquiry is proceeding. The passage in the letter of M. Rochefort which gave offense to M. Koechlin was to the effect that M. Koechlin had killed an adversary unfairly in a duel."

## TROUBLES OF THE VATICAN.

LONDON, May 31.—A Berlin dispatch says: "Prince Bismarck, irritated at the prospect of the defeat of the Church bill, is reported to be preparing further correspondence throwing light upon the past negotiations with the Curia, for publication. The two days' discussions in the lower House of the Prussian Diet on the bill clearly brought out two facts, namely: that every single section desires a settlement of the Culturkampf, and also, that not one of them entirely approves of the bill in its present form. The attendance at the Prussian Diet on Saturday was unprecedentedly full, and every gallery was crammed with spectators."

A Geneva dispatch says: "The Great Council of Geneva has adopted a project of law according to which, after a given time, the state and communes will grant no subsidies for religious purposes. This resolution involves the disestablishment and disendowment of the Protestant as well as the Catholic Church of this canton."

BERNE, May 31.—The committee of the National Council appointed to examine questions of Federal administration, have discussed the effect of the expected expulsion of the Jesuits from France, and requested the Federal Council to take measures to prevent their establishing themselves on Swiss territory.

## POLITICS IN MAINE.

BANGOR, Me., May 31.—The Greenback and Democratic Conventions, which are to assemble here to-morrow, promise to be very large and exciting, the contest being whether the Democrats shall accept the nomination of the Greenback Convention and adjourn without making a nomination of their own. Opinions differ with regard to this, although it seems most probable, from the present state of feeling, that there will be separate nominations, followed by a unison of effort to beat the Republicans in their camp again. The candidates for Governor before the Greenback Convention are Major Joseph L. Smith, Gen. Harris M. Plaisted, and P. A. Sawyer, with the probabilities in favor of Plaisted's nomination. An enthusiastic meeting of Plaisted's adherents was held in Music Hall this evening, and that gentleman made a speech announcing himself as a Greenbacker, but giving no pledges as to his policy. Should the Democrats make a separate nomination, as now seems quite likely, the Hon. Bion Bradbury will receive the nomination by acclamation. He will make a speech from the floor of the Convention, placing himself on the hard-money platform, and denouncing a fusion. Gen. Samuel J. Anderson has been selected as Chairman of the Democratic Convention, and the Hon. John B. Foster as Chairman of the Greenback Convention.

## INDIAN DEPREDATIONS.

REPORTS OF OUTRAGES AND INTERFERENCE WITH THE MAILS—A MASSACRE RUMOR DISCREDITED.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 31.—A Tucson special dispatch from Shakespeare, New-Mexico, dated May 31, says: "Two reports from Silver City state that the buckboard driver was killed by Indians yesterday just west of Cummings, and the mail captured and destroyed. Samuel Lyons, a station keeper, was killed, a number of live stock taken, and a number of Mexicans killed. Near Cummings and Hillsborough 50 head of stock were killed, and a large number of horses stolen. Cook's Cañon is reported full of Indians, and massacres are reported almost hourly. A reign of terror prevails east of Silver City, and mail communication is suspended."

A Tucson dispatch says: "O. R. Smyth is here from Silver City and states that the whole country surrounding Silver City is in a state of terror and demoralization. Victoria and his band of not less than 350 warriors, made up of Apaches, Mescaleros, Comanches, and Navajos, are spreading death and destruction before them. The troops under Gen. Hatch appear to be powerless. A volunteer company of 50 men are equipped, mounted, and rationed by the citizens of Silver City to aid the military. This company, under Capt. R. U. Price, reported to Gen. Hatch at the Magollan Mountains some days ago, offering their aid. In response to this offer they were informed by Gen. Hatch that citizens had better attend to their own business, that he would take care of the Indians. At that time San Francisco Valley was being laid desolate by the Indians, settlers fleeing for their lives, and not less than 29 people killed. It is also well known that when a prominent officer of the Arizona command sent word to Gen. Hatch that by a certain movement he [Hatch] could corral Victoria in Box Cañon, Hatch refused to cooperate, and Victoria escaped. People of South-western New-Mexico are very bitter against Gen. Hatch. Upward of 260 citizens have been killed in New-Mexico by this band of Indians during Hatch's campaign of the last three or four months. They also claim that he has been defeated in every engagement with the Indians, and has sent reports to military head-quarters most outrageously falsifying the real situation of affairs in his department."

## TWO WIDOWED SISTERS KILLED.

A MYSTERIOUS MURDER AT AVON, CONN.—NO CLUE TO THE CRIMINALS.

HARTFORD, May 31.—Mrs. John Chidsey and her sister, Maria Avant, were found murdered in their house in Avon this morning. Mrs. Chidsey was in her room up stairs on a bed, and a Bible was lying by her side. She was struck with a blow by a tailor's goose. The other woman, who was in the kitchen, was killed by a blow from an axe. Mrs. Chidsey's head was crushed near the top, and she was evidently asleep when the blow was given, as there was not much disturbance of the bed-clothes. Her spectacles had fallen off and were caught in the bed-clothing. She was lying upon one side, the blood from the wound staining the bed-clothing. Her sister was found lying on the kitchen floor, her skull crushed in on the top of the head. The axe with which the blow was given was found near the stairs, some distance from the body. It was bloody. A rag carpet had been placed over the head of the dead woman, and tucked around her body to the waist. Her clothing was much disturbed. A pool of blood was near her head. Two doors leading to this kitchen were closed, and the curtains were drawn down at the windows through which the murderers or the body might have been seen. Curtains at a point from which the body could not be seen were not drawn down. The lamps used at night had been put away, and the breakfast-table had been cleared off.

The women lived alone in the house, a small one-and-a-half-story dwelling, and it is evident they were killed on Sunday, but their bodies were not discovered until this morning. When Mrs. Read, wife of an employe at Chidsey's Mill, near by, and residing opposite, called at the house to borrow a pair of scissors, the outer door was shut, but not fastened. As soon as she discovered the dead woman in the kitchen she gave the alarm, and the neighbors came in. Justice of the Peace Woodford summoned a jury and a physician, Dr. Lewis, from Collinsville. The jury viewed the bodies and surroundings, and postponed a further hearing. The murdered women were widows. They are sisters of Eliab Brower, expressman, of Hartford. Mr. Chidsey, proprietor of the mill married one of the sisters. The women owned the house in which they lived, and were possessed of property to the amount of $7,000. It is not known whether they had much money in the house, and there was no robbery so far as is known. The murder was well planned, and executed so suddenly that neither of the victims, probably, had any warning. No trace of the murderer or murderers had been discovered to-day, and the neighbors are careful not to express suspicions, if they have any. The last seen of either of the murdered women was on Sunday morning, when one of them came out and spoke to a young son of Mr. Chidsey. They were pious, peaceful women, having no enemies, and no cause, except to secure property direct or remote, can be imagined for the deed.

## BALTIMORE'S COLORED MEN.

BALTIMORE, May 31.—During the exercises at Laurel Hill to-day, Prof. Greener, the orator of the day, spoke of the Whittaker case as a subject which concerned the negro race more than any other now before the people. He said the findings of the Court of Inquiry were illogical, absurd, and partisan. The "self-inflicted" theory was born of prejudice, and would never have been heard of if Whittaker had been white. Nothing had been proved against him, although every possible unfair advantage had been taken of him by his persecutors. He hoped Whittaker would be court-martialed, as the facts would then come out. He was to-day under arrest at West Point, but, in the end, would be triumphant, and the people would sit in judgment upon the Academy.

After the ceremonies were over the crowd moved to the gate of the cemetery, in Belair road. The county Police had made two arrests for disorderly conduct, and the colored people thought it was done on account of race prejudice, as the Police had been heard to make slurring and offensive remarks. Opposite the gate was a drinking booth, and a quarrel ensued about some colored people not paying for drinks. The white bar-keeper attacked the man he thought was trying to evade paying, but he was worsted. Deputy Sheriff Jones attempted to arrest one of the crowd, but was struck on the head with a club and brick and badly injured. Great excitement ensued, and the negroes collected in a large crowd near the gate. The policemen and other white people collected opposite. Stones, bricks, and other missiles flew around promiscuously. Finally one policeman was struck a terrible blow on the shoulder, and drew his pistol and fired three shots at the man who threw the stone at him, the last ball striking him in the face. A regular fusillade followed. It is believed that in all nearly a hundred shots were fired. The crowd scattered in every direction, but volley after volley of missiles were hurled back at the assailants. For a few moments the excitement was intense, and a hand-to-hand conflict was imminent, but by this time the ammunition of the Police gave out, and members of Lincoln Post had arrived and became very active in quelling the disturbance. Six colored people were seriously wounded about the head and chest, one being a woman, and one man was killed. Three of the Police were severely wounded and one other white man slightly.

## LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire occurred, Sunday night, at the Springfield Hotel, Cathedral-street, Montreal. The proprietor discovered it in one of the corridors on the second floor about midnight. Three men were injured by suffocation, and one of them had his hands and face burned. Two servant-girls—Agnes Collis and Marie Louise Thibudeau—jumped from a fourth-story window into the back yard. One of them had a leg broken by the fall, and is not expected to survive. At the latest accounts this morning, an unknown man, who is unconscious from injuries, is not expected to live, and another injured man, James Glenn, is recovering.

Robert Bell & Son's livery stable, at Auburn, N. Y., was burned yesterday. The loss will be over $10,000; insured for $6,000.

## GEN. GRANT WATCHFUL.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, May 31.—Gen. and Mrs. Grant arrived here this morning, and will remain over to-morrow, and possibly during the whole time of the Chicago Convention. It is understood that one reason of his coming here now and remaining for some time is the desire to get away from home, so as to avoid the large numbers of telegrams and letters that are pouring in upon him, especially from Chicago. He watches matters there closely, but preserves his usual silence on all political topics.

## THE RECORD OF ACCIDENTS.

PHILADELPHIA, May 31.—Coroner Gilbert held an investigation in regard to the explosion of coal-oil on board the British bark Sapphire, of London, on Saturday last, at Reed-Street Wharf, by which four persons—John Vinton, John Barker, Michael Heindrich, and George Pierson—met their death. The jury found that the deceased men came to their death by injuries accidentally received.

LONDON, Ontario, May 31.—William Cracson, of London, East, a few days ago struck his thumb with a hammer, and yesterday died from lockjaw.

NIAGARA FALLS, May 31.—William and Richard Hefferon, of New-York, met with a sad accident last night by falling over a bank near the new Suspension Bridge, on the Canadian side. William was instantly killed, and Richard badly injured, but the medical attendants consider his condition favorable.

SIMCOE, Ontario, May 31.—Owing to a misplaced switch, freight train No. 31 on the Great Western Railroad ran off the track a short distance west of this station yesterday. The engine and 12 cars, rolling down a 20-foot embankment and catching fire, were soon reduced to ashes. The engineer, Frederick Chilcott, was killed, and his body afterward burned almost to a cinder. The fireman, William Ashmore, managed to escape with a few bruises and burns. Alexander Thompson, a brakeman, had a leg broken near the knee.

SHENANDOAH, May 31.—Thomas Burke and James Welsh, two miners at the Packer Colliery here, met with an accident this morning by a rush of coal, which resulted in the almost instant death of the former and the serious and probably fatal injury of the latter. The men worked in close proximity to a portion of the mine which gave way a few weeks ago, and which proved destructive to human life. The pillars and top of the breast had been "working" since that time, and part of the latter gave way to-day with the above result. A great "squeeze" is going on in the mine, and the coal can be heard "working" distinctly. The men who are working in it are becoming afraid that the roof will give way and close them in. Nearly 100 men work inside the squeezing point.

## GOSS AND RYAN TO FIGHT.

STEUBENVILLE, Ohio, May 31.—The fight for the heavy-weight championship and $2,000, between Goss and Ryan, will probably take place at daybreak, near Collier's, on the line boundary of Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia. The afternoon train from Pittsburg brought a gang of about 50 ruffians from that city, and in order to escape from them, the principals and their friends came on to this city, and will leave here at midnight in coaches for the spot selected.

## CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 31.—Gen. R. L. Gibson was nominated for Congress to-day by the Democrats of the First District.

# AT THREE SCORE AND TEN

## RICHARD B. CONNOLLY'S DEATH AT MARSEILLES.

THE STORY OF HIS CHECKERED CAREER—HIS ENTRANCE INTO POLITICS AND THE PROMINENT PART HE FILLED IN THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT—ANECDOTES AND INCIDENTS OF THE MAN.

Richard Barrett Connolly, ex-Controller of the City and County of New-York, died in Marseilles, France, on Sunday afternoon. He had long suffered from Bright's disease, and submitted to several painful surgical operations, which afforded him no permanent relief. The last few years of his life were years of great physical agony, which was intensified by the knowledge that he was a fugitive from his home, and could never see it again. He was an old man when he fled from this City, and his eight years of wandering told severely on him. He was 70 years old when he died. No arrangements for the funeral have yet been made.

Mr. Connolly was born in the County of Cork, in 1810, the son of a village schoolmaster, and came to join an elder brother in this City when very young. His first employment was with the firm of Messrs. Haggerty & Draper, auctioneers, of which Simeon Draper was a member. He settled in the Seventh Ward, where he grew up, surrounded by the Irish politicians, who have given to the ward a character all its own. He was educated in the public schools, and proved a bright and apt scholar, excelling especially in mathematics, of which he was peculiarly fond. It was natural, with his surroundings, that he should be early initiated into the mysteries of the lower ward politics, and be proved an apt scholar. Tammany Hall in those times was the only Democratic organization in the City, and into Tammany Hall young Connolly drifted, soon becoming an adroit manager of ward meetings and primaries. At this time he worked hard and faithfully for the interest of the leaders of his party, being content to wait patiently for the rewards of his labor in the remote future.

His first political office came to him in 1847, the last year of President Tyler's term, when Gen. Van Ness, at that time Collector of the Port of New-York, appointed him a clerk in the Custom-house, at a salary of $800 a year. Shortly afterward he was made Assistant Auditor, at an increased salary, and then he began the formation of a "ring" to control the patronage of the Auditor's office. His scheme contemplated the removal of the Auditor, but that officer discovered the plot, and frustrated it by having Connolly ousted from his department. He was retained in Government employ, however, all through the term of Collector Lawrence, who succeeded Van Ness, but he was transferred to the "Statistical Bureau," where a clerkship was provided for him. When Collector Maxwell assumed control at the Custom-house, Connolly's friends lost their power and his services were dispensed with. Immediately on his dismissal he secured a position as discount clerk in the Bank of North America, of which the late ex-Mayor Havemeyer was at that time President. He held the position, giving excellent satisfaction, until 1852, when he secured the nomination of his party for County Clerk. The Democracy of the City was united at that time, and its nomination was equivalent to an election. Connolly's term of office began in January, 1853, and lasted for three years. At its close he again received the nomination, and was re-elected. During his two terms no charges other than those of a political nature were made against him, and in general he fulfilled his duties in a manner creditable to himself and satisfactory to the tax-payers.

He went out of office in 1859 and, as at the time of his dismissal from the Custom-house, retired for a period from the struggle for political honors. In November, 1861, he was elected State Senator, serving his term in 1862 and 1863. At that time Connolly was known as a war Democrat, and his opponent at the polls was the late Oliver Charlick. The latter had received the regular Democratic nomination, but Connolly declared himself a strong Union man, and won the day.

In 1864 he secured an engagement as discount clerk in the Central National Bank, at $3,000 a year, and here he remained two years, giving such complete satisfaction that his salary was increased to $3,600. During this time he did not forsake politics altogether, but continued to interest himself in the working of his party, manipulating ward meetings, and laboring zealously at all the elections, though he asked nothing for himself. In 1866, however, when his wires were all laid, and he felt sure of success, he resigned his clerkship in the Central Bank, and plunged afresh into the fight for political preferment. He aimed at no less an office than the Controllership, and he managed his preliminary canvass so well that he received the nomination of Tammany Hall. The fight was a close one, however, and resulted in the secession of a branch of the party, who nominated "the Big Judge," Michael Connolly, against him. Richard Kelly was the third aspirant for the office of Controller, and there was great excitement during the campaign because of the three Irish names on the ticket for the Controllership. The candidates ran very closely together, and R. B. Connolly won by a plurality of [illegible], in a total vote of 71,[illegible]. Many of the Judge's tickets were refused at the polls by Tammany inspectors because of some alleged defect in the form, and by these tactics Connolly came to the front with a bare plurality and was declared elected. He took the oath of office in January, 1868.

The history of the gigantic Tammany frauds, which resulted in adding $100,000,000 to the debt of the City, and in debauching local and State politics for years, is, unfortunately, too deeply impressed on the minds of the citizens to need more than a passing allusion to recall its main features with vividness. It is necessary, however, to recur to some of the details in order to present the administration of Connolly as Controller in its true light.

The "Adjusted Claim" act of 1868 furnished him with his first good opportunity. By that act the Controller was given absolute power to adjust all claims then existing against the City and County, and by the authority thus conferred, about $12,000,000 of claims were "adjusted," that is, City bonds were issued for them, the bonds were sold, and the proceeds divided according to the schedule, 45 per cent. at first and then 65 per cent., going to Tweed, Sweeny, Connolly, Woodward, and Watson. Among the claims were the six on the bogus bills of that bogus firm "Ingersoll & Co." amounting to about $1,000,000, and the claims of Keyser, Garvey, &c. According to the law, the claims were to be paid in one or two years from appropriations in the tax levy, but this was merely the case nominally. In reality, the temporary bonds issued to pay these claims were subsequently converted into "long" bonds, not payable until the year 1911, and thus became a recognized part of the City's permanent debt. The only formality necessary in those days was for a person to make out a bill against the City and agree to pay the Ring their percentage, and then employ a lawyer to begin a nominal suit against the City. As has been very truly said, "whether or not the City was indebted to the claimant was entirely immaterial." Four millions of dollars of these claims purporting to come from the Street Department had no existence whatever on the books of that department. The claimants were the same in the main as those who had been putting bills before the old "Supervisors' Ring," and getting them paid after the deduction of a large percentage. It was in July, 1869, that 65 per cent. of the face of the bills began to be paid to the Tammany Ring, and such payments continued for a year under the act of 1868. Besides this act there was another special law—that known as chapter 213 of the Laws of 1871—which afforded an opportunity for plunder that was taken advantage of. This law authorized the City to extend the laying of Croton water-pipes and empowered the Controller to borrow not more than $1,500,000 for the purpose and issue bonds therefor. The sum of $1,600,000 was paid out under the act in 1871, and $[illegible] of the amount has been shown to be fraudulent. About $2,000,000 were stolen by means of the opportunity afforded by the passage of chapter 290 of the Laws of 1870. The charter of this last-mentioned year, passed by means of bribery, and the no less notorious Tax-levy act, passed by the same Legislature, and by similar means, were the crowning acts in the legislation by means of which fraud was almost impregnably intrenched in the Municipal Government. A Board of Audit was created, consisting of Mayor Hall, Tweed, and Connolly. All persons dealing with the City were required to add 50 per cent. to the amount of their bills. This 50 per cent. was divided among the Ring members, Connolly's share being 10 per cent. The latter soon became dissatisfied with his share, however, and a new system of division was agreed upon and carried into effect. Under the new arrangements persons having claims were to treble the sums, receiving, however, only one-third of the amount of the warrants drawn. Two-thirds went to the Ring, and Connolly received 20 per cent. as his share. Between Jan. 1, 1869, and July 1, 1871, as was testified to by the expert, Mr. Taintor, $[illegible] at least were fraudulently diverted from the City Treasury by means of the devices referred to.

It must not be supposed—although his many personal enemies have often asserted the contrary—that Connolly's wicked impulses led him at the outset to assist in forming the Ring and its scheme of plunder. The mere fact that Tweed, through the Supervisors' Ring, pursued the same plan of fraud and thieving for years before Connolly was in a position to do the same, and that the Tweed scheme was in full blast when Connolly became Controller, shows that the latter was not one of the originators of the methods so effectively used. When Connolly came into office he found the system in full blast. He was poor, and, moreover, his hands were fettered. Sweeny, as City Chamberlain, virtually controlled the finances, and Connolly was merely the nominal head of the Finance Department. James Watson, who was County Auditor at the time, was an adept at fraud, and his influence with Connolly was very great. But neither Tweed nor his other associates were ever satisfied with Connolly. They at first endeavored to keep him from getting his share of the proceeds of their work, and afterward set spies to watch his actions. They always, however, feared him.

The mutterings of the storm which uprooted the Ring were plainly heard as the elections of 1870 approached, and measures of all kinds were resorted to in order to still the popular clamor. One, which has become historic, was the device of obtaining the signatures of Messrs. Moses Taylor, E. D. Brown, J. J. Astor, George K. Sistare, Edward Schell, and Marshall O. Roberts to an indorsement of the correctness of the Controller's books and accounts. But the truth was not to be put down, and when, in May, 1871, THE TIMES published its famous extracts from the Ring accounts, the reign of fraud was at an end. The Controller, in defense, asserted that he had signed the bills believing them to be all right. His tone and bearing at this period were worthy of praise, and received it. He alone of all the accused did not assume a tone of insolence, and no such statement as the notorious one of Tweed's, "What are you going to do about it?" was ever attributed to him. He did what he could to aid the Citizens' Committee in ferreting out the frauds. Sept. 16, Connolly appointed Andrew H. Green Deputy Controller upon the advice of ex-Mayor Havemeyer, who was in constant communication with him, and acted as his best friend in his trouble. Upon his advice, also, Connolly resigned his office, Nov. 18, on condition that Mayor Hall should appoint Mr. Green in his place, and this condition was faithfully carried out. In the meantime preparations for a civil suit against Tweed and Connolly had been made, and upon an affidavit of Wheeler H. Peckham Judge Learned granted an order of arrest, and Sheriff Brennan arrested Connolly Nov. 25. The old man was taken completely by surprise. The suit was to recover upward of $7,000,000, and bail was fixed at $1,000,000. To secure such bail at a minute's notice was impossible, and Connolly was placed under guard in the New-York Hotel, the Sheriff assuming the responsibility of not taking him to jail at once. For the next four days the City was scoured to secure bondsmen, but none could be found able and willing to justify in so large a sum, and Connolly was taken to Ludlow-Street Jail Nov. 29.

A motion to reduce the bail of the ex-Controller was argued before Judge Learned in Albany, Dec. 2, and on Dec. 16 the bond was reduced to $500,000. On the same day, the Grand Jury of the Court of General Sessions found 15 indictments against Connolly for misdemeanor, and bench warrants were issued for his arrest as soon as he was released on the civil suit. His bail was completed Dec. 28, but the Sheriff still held the order of arrest, and Judge Bedford had made no decision as to what bail he would demand in the criminal suits. In this emergency Judge Barnard was appealed to, and with the promptness which characterized him on such occasions, he granted a writ of habeas corpus to inquire into the detention of Connolly. He opened a special court in Supreme, Chambers, on New Year's Day, 1871, heard brief arguments for the people and the prisoner, and at once fixed the bail in the criminal suits at $1,000 on each indictment, making $15,000 in all. The bail was promptly furnished, and Connolly walked forth to give his friends a New Year's greeting, a free man.

Early in February, 1871, the Grand Jury of the Court of Oyer and Terminer found 15 indictments against the ex-Controller, which were substantially the same as those of the General Sessions. But Mr. Connolly, by this time, was far away, no one but his immediate friends knew where. The last seen of him in this City was Jan. 5, 1870, five days after his release by Judge Barnard. There was great excitement at the time, but it gradually died away, and finally he was heard of in Europe. It is now known that he went to Canada, and sailed from Quebec across the Atlantic. In his absence, of course, nothing could be done with the indictments found against him. The civil suit, however, after many postponements, and unsuccessful arguments to "quash," was finally brought to trial before Chief-Justice Davis, Dec. 4, 1877, when counsel for Connolly confessed judgment, and an order to that effect was entered for $[illegible] 13, this sum including interest on about $7,000,000 of principal from Sept. 1, 1870.

Mr. Connolly was married in early life to a daughter of the late John Townsend, Jr., an active politician, from whom he received much of his political training. The lady, a very estimable wife and mother, died abroad about a year ago. Since leaving the City Mr. Connolly has passed his time chiefly in the south of France and in Switzerland. One of his friends said yesterday that he did not have so much property when he left as most people imagined, and that he had lost considerable of it abroad. He speculated quite extensively in Egyptian bonds, and lost heavily on them, and it is not believed that at the time of his death his property amounted to more than $300,000 or $400,000. The same gentleman says that Connolly had no desire to return to this country, for he could find no comfort here. He was, however, anxious to wipe out the stain of being a fugitive from his record. He wanted to feel that he could come here if he so desired, and with this object in view he authorized his attorney to offer to Attorney-General Schoonmaker $100,000 to settle matters with the State. He would probably have been willing to have paid $500,000 to secure this end, but $1,000,000 was demanded, and it was impossible for him to raise this amount. The result was that he died an outcast. He leaves three children—a son and two daughters. His son, Townsend, and the latter's wife were present at his bedside when he died.

A relative of Connolly said last evening that it was a shame to speak of "Connolly's flight," that Connolly, when arrested and detained in Ludlow-Street Jail for a short time, gave bail, and simply went away as any man under bail had a right to do. He was surprised that any talk of "Connolly's flight" should be heard in the land. Connolly, while in New-York, was a great admirer of Ireland, and especially of the County of Cork, where he was born. While Controller he aspired to the leadership of a society composed entirely of Corkonians and was loud in his boasts that they should be the only Irishmen recognized in politics in this City. The meetings of this society created such an uproar among the Irish office-holders at that time that he was compelled to abandon his scheme.

At the time of the Ring exposures it was well understood among the initiated that Tweed, Sweeny, and Hall intended to shift the entire responsibility to Connolly's shoulders, letting him receive the punishment for their sins in addition to his own. Connolly's sagacity, aided by the shrewd advice of his friends, enabled him to "turn the tables" on them, however. For some time before the final crash, he had forebodings that the Ring frauds would be discovered, and he converted all of his property, excepting his mansion on Park-avenue, which he deeded to his wife, into United States bonds and other securities, and deposited them in Europe, where they were looked after by his son Townsend, who went to Europe a year before his father's departure.

Many stories have been circulated concerning Connolly's greed, but these tales may all be traced to men who sought, in one way or another, to overreach him. He was not a popular man—was not even liked by his fellows—and possessed few of the engaging arts of the ordinary politician. He had not even the remarkable skill and cunning as a schemer which characterized Sweeny. But he was a man of sagacity and shrewd common-sense. He was not given to vulgar show or extravagance, and his social life was always above reproach. The influence of his estimable and high-minded wife was felt in his household, and was ever exerted in behalf of noble and charitable projects.

Many stories are told of Connolly, some of them being amusing. Of this kind is an incident which is remembered only by a few gray-beards. It seems that after Connolly was nominated as the Tammany candidate for County Clerk in 1852, his opponents discovered—as they said—that he had never been naturalized. Connolly denied the assertion, and Stephen H. Banks, a prominent "Know-nothing," challenged him to produce his papers. John Kelly was then a member of the Board of Aldermen, and Connolly wrote a letter to Kelly, stating that he had been naturalized some time before that date in some little town in Pennsylvania. He said he had the certificate framed, and it was "one of the chief ornaments" of his parlor. Kelly read the letter in a meeting of the Board of Aldermen, and it created a decided sensation. Mr. Banks heard of the letter, and with the sole object of gazing on "one of the chief ornaments" of Connolly's parlor, he called at the residence of the latter on several occasions. He was always refused admission, however, on various pretexts. Mr. Banks went to the polling place in Connolly's district, bright and early on election morning. He carried his luncheon in a small tin kettle, and sitting down on a bench in the little tailor's shop where the election was held, he remained there until the polls were closed. Connolly did not put in an appearance. He explained his reason for not voting in a published card on the following morning. He said that several days before the election he was "induced by a friend," to bet a small sum on the result of the election. His friend "would not withdraw the bet," although Connolly protested he "was ignorant at the time that the betting on an election prevented him from voting," and he had, therefore, "decided not to vote." It subsequently appeared that Connolly was naturalized on the day before the election, and therefore, could not vote. The law provided that a foreigner must have been naturalized "at least 10 days before an election."

Another anecdote recalls attention to the manner in which Samuel J. Tilden, during the latter days of the Ring, obtained the nomination for member of Assembly. He was exceedingly unpopular in his own district, and his followers prevailed upon ex-Mayor Wickham, Corporation Counsel Whitney, and Thomas Boese, Clerk of the Superior Court, who represented the Apollo Hall Democracy in the Eighteenth District, to give him the nomination from that district. The Apollo Hall Convention was to have been held the night previous to the Tammany Convention. Tilden was duly nominated by the Apollo Hall party, and a committee was appointed to apprise him of his nomination. The committee went to Mr. Tilden's house, and, as it entered the door, its members were greatly surprised to meet Connolly, who was about taking his departure. Connolly's face glowed with pleasure as he said: "Gentlemen, I've got ahead of you. My side have already nominated Mr. Tilden, and I have tendered him the nomination." He was asked how that came about, and he replied: "Why, we changed the date of our convention in order to get ahead of you." Mr. Tilden was asked by the Apollo Hall committee how he came to be nominated by the Tammany Convention, which Connolly controlled, when he was publicly fighting the party. He blandly replied that he "could not prevent" his "popularity from being manifested among his fellow-citizens."

## A LETTER FROM GEN. LONGSTREET.

The Atlanta (Ga.) *Republican* prints the following letter from Gen. Longstreet, having reference to the action of the committee appointed by the recent State convention of white Republicans:

GAINESVILLE, Ga., May 26, 1880.

*The Hon. J. Norcross, W. L. Clark, [illegible], Committee, Atlanta, Ga.:*

Your valued favor of the 22d inst. was duly received, and its contents noted. Also your address, kindly forwarded by the same mail. There are large classes of merchants, farmers, mechanics, and others who realize that successful domestic and international commerce can only be reached through Republican policy. Many of those who would fail to meet under an ordinary party call may cheerfully do so under your recent manifesto. I must therefore recommend your plans and purposes, and wish you success in bringing the hearts and minds of the people together. It is not important to know now the causes or reasons which have influenced previous action, nor to inquire of the prejudices which have operated in withholding equality of political rights. To recognize that the laws must be respected, as just and equitable and necessary, is sufficient basis from which to start for future progress. I am, with great respect, your most obedient servant,

JAMES LONGSTREET.

## THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains: The Presidency at Stake; Grant's Strength in Ohio; Affairs in Foreign Lands; Emigration from Europe; Whittaker Found Guilty; Legislative Work Ended; Death on the Gallows; In the Democratic Field; National Capital News; The Latest Foreign News; All the General News; Letters from our Correspondents at Home and Abroad; Agricultural Matters; The Advance in Wool and One of Its Results; Notes from the Farm and Garden; Answers to Correspondents; Farmers' Hopes and Fears; Editorial Articles on Current Events; Current Literature, and other interesting reading matter, and Full Financial and Commercial Reports.

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## DIED.

BALDWIN.—At Mamaroneck, N. Y., on Saturday, May 29, THOMAS M. BALDWIN, in the 80th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence on Tuesday, June 1, at 3:15 P. M. Train leaves Grand Central Depot at 2:30 P. M.

BARKER.—Suddenly, on Saturday, May 29, 1880, CHARLES W. BARKER, only son of the late Major Charles W. Barker.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 145 West 38th-st., on Tuesday, June 1, at 1 o'clock P. M.

BROWN.—On Sunday, May 30, CORNELIA MARTIN, youngest daughter of A. Woodruff and E. Pendleton Brown, in the 11th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, June 2, at 4 P. M., No. 3 Great Jones-st.

BURKHALTER.—On 30th inst., CHARLES M., son of the late Stephen Burkhalter, aged 38 years and 5 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 230 West 4th-st., on Wednesday, 2d June, at 2 P. M. Please omit flowers.

CONNOLLY.—At Marseilles, France, on Sunday, after a short but painful illness, RICHARD BARRETT CONNOLLY, in the 70th year of his age.

DEVLIN.—On May 31, at No. 165 West 21st-st., of consumption, BENEDICT J. DEVLIN, in the 35th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from St. Francis Xavier's Church, West 16th-st., on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock.

FAY.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, May 30, 1880, MARY THOMS, wife of Henry S. Fay.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, June 2, at 4 o'clock P. M., from the Summerfield M. E. Church, corner Washington and Greene avs.

HOOK.—At Thomasville, Ga., on Monday, May 24, JOHN DE WITT HOOK, of this City, aged 69 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 31 East 28th-st., on Tuesday, June 1, at 10 A. M.

LANCASTER.—On the 28th inst., the Rev. DANIEL LANCASTER, in the 84th year of his age.

Friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 167 West 23d-st., on Tuesday, June 1, at 3 o'clock. Please omit flowers.

PENRICE.—May 31, at No. 43 West 21st-st., WILLIAM PENRICE.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

TAYLOR.—On Sunday, May 30, PRISCILLA, wife of Robert M. Taylor.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services from her late residence, No. 39 West 30th-st., on Tuesday, June 1, at 4 P. M. Interment at Troy.

THE TIMES CATALOGUE OF NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS.

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# NEW PUBLICATIONS

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TWELFTH AND THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE PEABODY MUSEUM OF AMERICAN ARCHÆOLOGY AND ETHNOLOGY. Presented to the President and Fellows of Harvard College, April, 1880. Cambridge. 1880.

The attention paid to these publications by archæologists and ethnologists, both at home and abroad, is fully deserved, as they represent the best information on these particular topics to be found in this country. The taste for archæology and its kindred science has undoubtedly increased of late, and in those immense fields of research which our new continent possesses the amount of material presented every day is enormous. Commencing with the report of the Curator, Mr. F. W. Putnam, recalling the general work of the year, the continuation of Dr. Abbott's researches in New-Jersey, and of Mr. Schumacher in Southern California, are announced. In the report of Mr. Henry Gillman's explorations in Florida, mention is made of a jar found in Florida with a glaze. This object is now in the museum, but Mr. Putnam, we think most rightly, expresses his doubts as to its authenticity. There is a salt-glaze coming from the old Pueblo nation, but as yet we never have had any specimen of a pure vitreous glaze made by the early American. The explorations of Dr. Flint, in Nicaragua, of Dr. Palmer, in Mexico, and of Mr. Curtis, in Tennessee, have all furnished their fair quota of material. The Curator himself presents some capital facts in regard to the Cahokia Mound, the largest one within the limits of the United States. Situated among 60 other mounds, several of from 30 to 60 feet high, Cahokia, rising by four terraces, has a height of 100 feet, and covers an area of 13 acres, and holds the same relation to the other tumuli as does the great Pyramid to the other monuments in the Valley of the Nile. To-day this mound is deeply furrowed by the action of time. In the gulleys are found quantities of "broken vessels of clay, flint chips, arrow heads, charcoal, bones of animals, apparently the refuse of a numerous people."

The first paper by Dr. Charles C. Abbott on flint chips is of decided archæological importance. Under the general designation of chips is placed such refuse of minerals as came from the manufacture of knives, scrapers, spearheads, arrow-points, drills, and perforators. These chips may be found with perfect or imperfect implements, either in large or small quantity. When such fragments are discernible in vast quantities in a limited area, they undoubtedly indicate, as Dr. Abbott remarks, a locality where a regular factory was established, and whence by a system of trade, the finished implements were dispersed over a large extent of country. Now, these accumulations of chips are met with, under two quite different circumstances. Either with the living rock, where the material cropping out of the soil permitted man to use unlimited quantities, or in other localities where the proper material had been removed, as it were, from its quarry, to be worked on in smaller masses and with more selection. Sometimes, then, the implement-maker worked *in situ*, as to-day the stone-cutter may fashion his slabs directly where the material is quarried, or may have it removed to his own workshop, there to fashion it at his leisure. Dr. Abbott thinks, from the entire absence of stone hammers, in the case where work was done exactly where the flint was found, that the Indians came and went as their needs suggested, and when their task was completed carried away their manufacturing tools. On the other hand, when all the material was foreign to the spot, or the property of an individual, where these remains are discoverable the stone hammers are always found. Why there were so many failures in stone implement-making, seems to puzzle Dr. Abbott, as it has a great many other archæologists. We do not consider that there is any reason for wonderment when the enormous quantity of arms or other implements made and in use during almost immeasurable periods of time is considered. Certainly, arrow-heads did not present the largest field of manufacture. As to implement or arrow making being the special task of very few, we do not, we think, have as yet the necessary information on this subject. Still, it appears that just as to-day excellence of work is due to that expertness caused by a subdivision of tasks, it is not impossible that the rough work of shaping might have been carried out by one set of men and the subsequent finishing by another. Primitive man must certainly have been his own armorer, but as soon as man bartered commodities, the special business of arrow-making must have sprung up. Dr. Abbott's researches on stone implements made of argillite in contradistinction with those of quartz are most interesting. The chips of both materials are found occasionally together. It is quite possible that implements of argillite, the weapons of a very early period, were reworked by a later race. As paleolithic implements of argillite are found in the drift deposits, "it is rational to describe the origin of the great majority of rude weapons of the same material to the same people who fashioned them, and its absence from the open-air workshops * * * is confirmatory of this supposed earlier origin of these ruder and much weathered implements." The immense age of the argillite implements is shown by the action of the weather on them. Now, no jasper specimens in the locality of Dr. Abbott's researches (New-Jersey) have been found with traces of surface decomposition on them; "they are as fresh as though chipped yesterday."

Basket-making and pottery are quite closely assimilated, as may be seen by reading Mr. Paul Schumacher's paper on the method of manufacturing pottery and baskets by the Indians of South California. It would seem to be quite evident that in the consideration of these, the earliest products of human skill, that the basket, whether made of grass or twigs, came first, and that the fashioning of clay into forms resembling baskets followed after it. There are even in some primitive races evidences that both grass and clay were used in combination, the vegetable substance being coated inside with the argillaceous earth. There are numerous traces of earthenware showing the marks of wicker-work on the outside. There may be even a survival to-day in the delicate Japanese china, with its fine bamboo splint cover, or in our common demijohn. Let us take then the basket work first. Mr. Schumacher describes the method of the California Indian as follows: The reed-grass (*Juncus robustus*) and another tall grass, the *Vilfa rigiua*, are dried. The last is used in a rope like form, and bound around by the first, the reed-grass. The basket is started at the middle of the bottom, and the shape is formed by coiling and uniting the strands together with the reed-grass. The implement used is a common bone needle. Now, understanding this method, we can see how the fashioning of their pottery is derived from it. The clay, a dark sticky humus, mixed with sand or some ground potsherds, is rolled into long cylinders. The bottom, which is globular, is made by starting it in the middle, by the end of the coil, and the pot is built up in this way by laying the continuation of the clay cylinder on itself. As the process continues the shaping takes place, and the inside and outside are smoothed. The whole is placed either on a piece of wood or an old piece of pot, and can be turned at the will of the maker. A scraper of wood, fashioned to meet the form of the outside, is used. This primitive pot is then dried in the shade, and then baked in a hole. It may be seen from Mr. Schumacher's description how very certainly one process suggested the other.

Mr. Elmer R. Reynolds's discovery of two well-developed soapstone quarries near Washington, D. C., in 1874, and future researches made there in 1878, are well known to archæologists. In connection with Mr. Rau and Mr. Cushing, of the Smithsonian, quite a number of valuable discoveries were made. "In selecting masses of soap-stone," Mr. Reynolds writes, "the natives seem to have been guided by the quality of the material and size and use of the dish (or mortar) required." Supporting somewhat the idea advanced that trade in the rough or rudely blocked out material was constant in these primitive races, Mr. Reynolds informs us that near Bladensburg, in the shell heaps on the Wicomoco River in Maryland, 75 miles distant from Washington, there are found exceedingly well-made dishes of this soap-stone, whereas at the mine itself no finished work has been discovered. There seems to have been more than one shaft opened, the earliest one having been abandoned, as the material was not as good as that procurable in an apparently later opening. What makes this find interesting is the fact that the picks used, fragments of quartzose rock, have come to light. Scattered about among the rocks, near the base of the hill, were several dozen of rudely-formed implements, which had been splintered off the boulders and never utilized.

The ruins of a large stone pueblo on the Animas River, in New-Mexico, described in a paper by the Hon. Lewis H. Morgan, is a most valuable contribution to archæology. The advance of the aboriginal inhabitant is shown by the walls, made of stone, fairly dressed, and in the construction of the pueblo, which was four or five stories high. Some of the largest of these tenements, for such they were in our modern acceptation of the term, had 500 apartments, and would accommodate 1,000 people. The houses differ some little in character. Those in Yucatan, described by Stephens, were much smaller than those of New-Mexico. They partook of the mixed character of a hotel and of a fortress. They were places of security, capable of resisting attack. Mr. Morgan differs from Mr. Stephens as to mortar as in use by the builders of these pueblos. Bernal Diaz and Clavigro both intimate, however, that lime was employed by the old Mexicans. Mr. Morgan suggests that it was gypsum, for the use of lime implies in itself a very marked progress in the arts. Pueblos of more modern date never equal those of the older period. Mr. Morgan thinks that the mound-builders came originally from this country.

Mr. A. F. Bandelier's paper on the social organization and mode of government of the ancient Mexicans is a long paper, which tends to prove that the social organization and mode of government of the ancient Mexicans was a military democracy based upon Communism in living. The kin and the power derived from kinship are made the foundation of government. It presents so many anomalous conditions, there are so many intricacies in it, the complexity is so great, that we are hardly willing to believe that Mr. Brandelier, notwithstanding his very great labor, has seized the subject in all its bearings. It founds and creates a society which has no parallel in any other country, and which is not readily understood. The social condition of the Mexican, the author has developed with great clearness, but in form of government, such as he derives from contemporaneous Spanish authorities, there are constantly to be found sources of error. It will always be difficult to define accurately that civilization which existed in Mexico prior to the Spanish conquest, and the task Mr. Brandelier has imposed on himself is, we regret to state, a thankless one. Destruction was so rapid in Mexico; there was such total obliteration that what occurred in that country in the fourteenth century is as obscure as are the events in the early Egyptian dynasties.

## LITERARY NOTES.

—George Routledge & Sons are about to republish Capt. Marryat's novels, in 17 volumes.

—Mr. G. O. Trevelyan's new work "The Early History of Charles James Fox," is now in the printer's hands.

—Miss Helen Stanley, of Paris, has completed a translation of Mme. Adam's "Studies of Contemporary Greek Poets."

—George Sand's correspondence is in preparation for early publication, and will largely take the place of a biography.

—Dean Howson's recent Bohlen lectures in Philadelphia were a statement of "The Value of the Book of Acts as Evidences of Christianity."

—Miss Eleanor Marx's interesting paper on "How Shakespeare Became Popular in Germany," will be presented in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for June.

—A Leipzig publisher announces a work on Russian Nihilism, by Ivan Solovin, in which the roots of Nihilism are shown to stretch back to the time of the Dekabristr in 1825.

—G. D. Abbott and J. N. Williams, of Lake Village, N. H., have begun the publication of the *Silent People*, a fortnightly journal devoted to the interests of deaf-mutes.

—The venerable John G. Palfrey, now in his eighty-fifth year, is busily engaged, at his Cambridge home, upon the fifth and concluding volume of his "History of New-England."

—The Russian novelist, Tourgenieff, spent his Easter, for the first time for many years, at Moscow, and took part in the Easter midnight service in one of the cathedrals in the Kremlin.

—One of the first steps taken by the new firm of James R. Osgood & Co. is to arrange for the publication of the "Memorial History of Boston," in four volumes, edited by Mr. Justin Winsor.

—Two new periodicals devoted to history and archæology have already appeared in Spain during the present year, the *Boletin Historico*, at Madrid, and the *Revista de Ciencias Historicas*, at Barcelona. A third is promised, also for Madrid.

—"Examples of Household Taste" is a new book announced by R. Worthington, written by Walter Smith, State Director of the Massachusetts School of Design. The work will be quite elegantly illustrated, and the letter-press is thoroughly descriptive.

—"Under Two Flags," one of Ouida's most popular novels, has just been published in cheap form by the Messrs. Lippincott. Perhaps "Under Two Flags" is unique, as being the only military novel ever written by a woman which has been praised by military men.

—Dr. Karl Brunnemann, already well known as an authority on the French Revolution, has just completed a biography of Robespierre, which, it is said, will contain a good deal of information which has never yet been brought forward in previous works on the same subject.

—A new scientific writer has in the press, with C. Kegan Paul & Co., an anonymous work upon the relations of religion and science, to be called "The New Truth and the Old Faith," in which the author assumes the truth of evolution, and seeks to determine whether or not it is compatible with Christianity.

—The five meetings of the forthcoming Literary Congress at Lisbon, postponed to September, will be occupied with the following topics: "Translations," "National Legislation as Affecting Literature," "International Legislation and Diplomatic Conventions," and "The Organization of National Committees."

—By way of illustrating the cheapness of English book-binding, the *Academy* mentions that a thousand volumes belonging to the Astor Library, in this City, were sent over to England last year, and returned handsomely bound, at a cost, including commission and transmission, considerably less than the same work would have cost in New-York.

—Mr. Peter G. Thompson, the Cincinnati publisher, has been at work for many years on a "Bibliography of Ohio," in behalf of which he has visited every public library from Boston to St. Paul. He has accumulated for it some 1,400 titles, and expects to publish the work in the Fall. Mr. Thompson has also in press a volume of "Reminiscences of the Bar and Bench," by Judge Carter.

—Mr. Richard Grant White's new book, nearly ready at Houghton, Mifflin & Co.'s, "Every-Day English," discusses, with excellent logical, philological, historical, and literary skill, numerous words and phrases in common use, and will prove to be of peculiar service to both readers and writers. His previous book, "Words and their Uses," will shortly appear in a new edition thoroughly revised.

—"A Handbook of Pottery and Porcelain; or, History of the Arts from the Earliest Periods," is another book on keramics, by Hodder M. Westropp, just published by R. Worthington. The groundwork of this short treatise is based on lectures given by the author, and the endeavor has been made to give all necessary information in as short a space as possible. The volume is fairly illustrated and concludes with the marks of the different manufacturers of pottery and porcelain.

—The devout Dr. Godet, one of the most spiritual and discerning of modern expositors of the New Testament, has laid the religious world under obligations to him for a "Commentary on the Epistle to the Romans," which is both evangelical and scholarly, but more Protestant than Catholic in its interpretations. The first volume, translated from the French by the Rev. A. Cusin, of Edinburgh, is already published by Messrs. T. & T. Clark, and the second volume is promised before the close of the year.

—"The Confessions of a Frivolous Girl," a story of fashionable life in and out of Boston and New-York, edited by Robert Grant, author of "The Little Tin Gods on Wheels," is both a satire and truthful description of scenes in our "best society." It is chiefly a picture of the fashionable American girl from a home point of view. The author, who is no other than Robert Grant himself, is a Boston lawyer, a recent Harvard graduate, and handles the pen, according to James T. Fields, with "a peculiarly witty touch." The book bears the imprint of A. Williams & Co., Boston.

—Paul Bourget, writing to the *Academy*, says: "M. Victor Hugo's literary position in public opinion in France is now absolutely unassailable. Even the papers most strongly opposed to his political ideas bow before the extraordinary weight of that great genius which is still producing works of the first rank at an age when most men are resting in the position they have already won. What Goethe was in Germany M. Victor Hugo now is in Paris, visited by every writer, and considered as, beyond all dispute, the ancestor of the whole generation of poets and novelists." His latest work shows no falling off, at the age of 78, from the standard which he reached in 1818, when he wrote his first odes.

—Hagenbach's "History of Doctrines," which was translated some 20 years ago by the late Prof. Henry B. Smith, of this City, has just been translated afresh from the last edition published under the hand of the venerated author, and considerably enlarged and changed from what it was when Prof. Smith translated it for American students. In an introductory preface to the new translation, the first volume of which bears the imprint of the well-known Edinburgh theological publishers, T. & T. Clark, Dr. D. H. Plumptre says that "it seems to me altogether a more readable book than any previous translation," and adds that "in English theological literature we have, indeed, scarcely any work that can even be compared with it."

—Mr. S. Baring Gould's "Curious Myths of the Middle Ages," have been republished in a neat form by Roberts Brothers, of Boston. These myths, so common in the story-lore of all races, tell of The Wandering Jew, of Prester John, The Seven Sleepers of Ephesus, of William Tell, St. George, Melusina, The Knight of the Swan, and many other well-beloved legends. All the contemporaneous data which are found illustrative of the source and origin of these stories are pleasantly given. The story of St. George and the Dragon, is perhaps representative of Arian and Semitic myths. Zoological survivals have sometimes something to do with stories, and possibly the killing of the last crocodile in Cyprus, may have shaped itself into the legend of St. George and the Dragon. The last mermaid, however, did not die when Ulysses heard her singing, for in Melusina, wife of Emmerick, Count of Poitiers, we can see her return.

—The recent discovery, made by the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, of the unpublished papers of Saint Simon, the duke and peer, is causing great interest in the intellectual world of Paris. The firm of Hachette has become the proprietor of the original manuscript of the memoirs, and has intrusted the final standard edition to M. De Boilisle, who is making the work a perfect encyclopedia of the history of France at the end of the seventeenth and the beginning of the eighteenth century. The fragments from an unpublished work on Henry IV., Louis XIII., and Louis XIV., now appearing in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, convey a fresh and high idea of the bold and fantastic genius of the author of the memoirs, and when the hundred volumes of the Saint Simon manuscripts shall have seen the light, as they will so soon as they can be properly edited, the name of one of the glories of French literature will at length have received full justice at the hands of his countrymen. It is one of the curious revenges of time that papers thus kept under lock and key for a century are given to the world with the utmost promptitude so soon as the present liberal Government of France became aware of their existence.

## BOOKS RECEIVED.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS.

RUDDER GRANGE. By FRANK R. STOCKTON.
THE ORIGIN AND GROWTH OF RELIGION, AS ILLUSTRATED BY THE RELIGION OF ANCIENT EGYPT. By P. LE PAGE RENOUF. $1 50.

LORING, BOSTON.

ETHEL DUTTON. By MATTIE MAY. 50 cents.

R. WORTHINGTON, NEW-YORK.

HAND-BOOK OF POTTERY AND PORCELAIN; OR, A HISTORY OF THOSE ARTS FROM THE EARLIEST PERIOD. By HODDER M. WESTROPP.

CLAXTON, REMSEN, & HAFFELFINGER, PHILADELPHIA.

THE PRINCESS ELIZABETH. A Lyric Drama. By FRANCIS H. WILLIAMS.

THE AUTHORS' PUBLISHING COMPANY, NEW-YORK.

THE AGES TO COME; OR, THE FUTURE STATES. By E. ADKINS.

ESTES & LAURIAT, BOSTON.

THE AMERICAN ART REVIEW.

PRESLEY, BLAKISTON & CO., PHILADELPHIA.

THE MANAGEMENT OF CHILDREN IN SICKNESS AND IN HEALTH. A book for mothers. By AMIE M. HALE, M. D. 50 cents.

D. APPLETON & CO.

SCIENCE PRIMERS. Introductory. T. H. HUXLEY. 45 cents.
THE FUNDAMENTAL CONCEPTS OF MODERN PHILOSOPHIC THOUGHT CRITICALLY AND HISTORICALLY CONSIDERED. By RUDOLPH EUCKEN. Translated by M. STUART PHELPS.
THE LIFE OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE CONSORT. Volume V. By THEODORE MARTIN.
THE LIFE AND WRITINGS OF HENRY THOMAS BUCKLE. By A. H. HUTH.

HARPER & BROTHERS.

GEOLOGICAL HISTORY. Chapters from the Physical History of the Earth.
THE ROMAN EMPIRE. GIBBON. Six volumes. By ARTHUR NICOLS.
MRS. AUSTIN. By MARGARET VELEY. 25 cents. Half-hour Series.
BRITISH AND AMERICAN EDUCATION. By M. W. HAZELTINE. 25 cents. Half-hour Series.
REAL "WHAT'S IN A NAME." A Novel. By E. D. GERARD. 15 cents. Franklin-Square Library Series.
MARY ANERLEY. A Yorkshire Tale. By R. D. BLACKMORE. 15 cents. Franklin-Square Library Series.
THE PHÆACIANS OF HOMER. By A. C. MERRIAM.
COWPER. By GOLDWIN SMITH.
THE STUDENT'S HUME. New edition. Revised and corrected. By J. S. BREWER.
A MODEL SUPERINTENDENT. A sketch of the life, character, and methods of work of Henry P. Haven, of the International Lesson Committee. By H. CLAY TRUMBULL. $1.
THE LIFE AND WORK OF WILLIAM AUGUSTUS MUHLENBURG. By ANNE AYRES.

T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS, PHILADELPHIA.

THE LAWRENCE SPEAKER. A selection of literary gems in poetry and prose.

MACMILLAN & CO.

THE ENGLISH POETS. Volume I. and II. Edited by T. H. WARD. $1 75 per volume.

A. WILLIAMS & CO., BOSTON.

THE CONFESSIONS OF A FRIVOLOUS GIRL. A Story of Fashionable Life. Edited by ROBERT GRANT.

SCRIBNER & WELFORD.

THE GREAT ARTISTS—MICHEL ANGELO, BUONARROTI. By CHARLES CLEMENT.

DODD, MEAD & CO.

ELSIE'S WIDOWHOOD. A Sequel to "Elsie's Children." By MARTHA FINLEY.
SUCCESS WITH SMALL FRUITS. By EDWARD P. ROE.

A. S. BARNES & CO.

THE MAGAZINE OF AMERICAN HISTORY, WITH NOTES AND QUERIES. Edited by JOHN AUSTIN STEVENS.

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO.

A HOPELESS CASE. By EDGAR FAWCETT. $1 25.
BALLADS AND LYRICS. Selected and arranged by HENRY CABOT LODGE. $1 25.
ADIRONDACK STORIES. By P. DEMING. 75 cents.

W. S. GOTTSBERGER, NEW-YORK.

HOMA SUM. A Novel. By GEORG EBERS, from the German by CLARA BELL.
THE POETRY OF THE TALMUD. By S. SEELER. $1 50. Published by the author. New-York.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., PHILADELPHIA.

UNDER TWO FLAGS. OUIDA. 60 cents.
THE FABULOUS GODS DENOUNCED IN THE BIBLE. HAUSER. $1 25.
NEW-ENGLAND BYGONES. E. H. ARR.
RULES FOR THE STANDARD GAME OF CROQUET AS ADOPTED BY THE NATIONAL CROQUET LEAGUE.

ROBERTS BROTHERS, BOSTON.

CURIOUS MYTHS OF THE MIDDLE AGES. By S. BARING GOULD. $1 50.
THE DIARY AND LETTERS OF FRANCES BURNEY, MME. D'ARBLAY. Revised and edited by SARAH CHAUNCEY WOOLSEY. Volumes I. and II.
THE ODE OF LIFE. By the author of "The Epic of Hades."

RICH & FITZGERALD, NEW-YORK.

THE AMERICAN HOYLE. Revised edition. By TRUMPS. $2.

CONGREGATIONAL PUBLISHING SOCIETY, BOSTON.

SABBATH ESSAYS: Papers and Addresses Presented at the Massachusetts Sabbath Conventions at Boston and Springfield, October, 1879. Edited by the Rev. W. C. WOOD.

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS.

CLASSICAL ESSAYS AND LITERARY NOTES. By BAYARD TAYLOR.
UNCLE JACK'S EXECUTORS. By ANNETTE L. NOBLE. Paper, 60 cents. Knickerbocker Novels.
A STRANDED SHIP: A Story of Sea and Shore. By L. C. DAVID. 60 cents. Knickerbocker Novels.

## COURT CALENDARS THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

*Held by Lawrence, J.*

Nos. 40, 45, 54, 56, 59, 60, 66, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 130, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, [illegible] 317, 323.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until Friday, June 11.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PARTS I. AND III.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

*Held by Potter, J.*

Nos. 2318, 1887, [illegible] 1474, 1263, 1247, 1269, 1632, [illegible] 761.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until June 15.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

*Held by Speir, J.*

No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PARTS I., II., AND III.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

*Held by J. F. Daly, J.*

[illegible] No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PARTS I. AND II.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—GENERAL TERM.

*Held by McAdam, Goepp, and Hawes, JJ.*

Appeals from Orders—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, [illegible] 11, 12. Appeals from Judgments—Nos. [illegible] 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, [illegible]

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PARTS I., II., AND III.

Adjourned for the term.

## THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, May 31, 1880.

Trade in live stock generally this morning was slow; the arrivals were heavy and above the demand. At Sixtieth-Street Yards horned Cattle sold at [illegible]

[illegible]

SALES.

*At Sixtieth-street Yards*—T. C. Eastman sold for self 1,071 Illinois Steers: [illegible]

[illegible]

*At Harsimus Cove Yards*—Coney & McPherson sold on commission [illegible] Colorado Steers: [illegible]

[illegible]

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Sixtieth-Street Yards for week ending May 30, 1880: [illegible]

[illegible]

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 31.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,700 head; total for the week thus far, [illegible]

[illegible]

CHICAGO, May 31.—The *Drovers' Journal* reports: Hogs—Receipts, 17,000 head; shipments, [illegible]

[illegible]

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 31.—Hogs active; [illegible]

[illegible]

BALTIMORE, Md. May 31.—Cattle—Market slow, [illegible]

[illegible]

WEST PHILADELPHIA, Penn., May 31.—Cattle dull; [illegible]

[illegible]

EAST LIBERTY, Penn., May 31.—Cattle—Receipts, [illegible]

## THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 31.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat active but lower and unsettled; No. 2 Chicago Spring, [illegible]

[illegible]

NEW-ORLEANS, La., May 31.—Flour quiet, but firm; Superfine, [illegible]

[illegible]

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 31.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat opened lower and advanced, but was generally unsettled; [illegible]

[illegible]

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 31.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat easier; [illegible]

[illegible]

TOLEDO, May 31.—Wheat active but lower; [illegible]

[illegible]

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 31.—Flour steady; [illegible]

[illegible]

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 31.—Spirits of Turpentine firm at 24c. Rosin firm; $1 05 for Strained; $1 10 for Good Strained; Tar firm at $1 25. Crude Turpentine steady at $1 50 for Yellow Dip; $2 40 for Virgin. Corn unchanged.

UTICA, N. Y., May 31.—Seventy-six hundred Cheeses were sold at 12c.@13c., the bulk at 12¾c., and 1,100 bxs. were placed on commission.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 31.—This being Decoration Day, the Board of Trade was closed, and there was no market.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 31.—This being Decoration Day the Chamber of Commerce is closed.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 31.—Petroleum firmer at 7¾c. for Standard White.

PEORIA, Ill., May 31.—Highwines firm at $1 07.

## THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, May 31—12:30 P. M.—United States bonds, [illegible]

[illegible]

LIVERPOOL, May 31.—[illegible]

[illegible]

HAVRE, May 31.—Wilcox's Lard closed at [illegible] 50 kilos.

## THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

Yesterday, Monday, May 31, being a legal holiday, there was no business transacted at the Exchange.

*To-day, (Tuesday,) June 1.*

By Hugh N. Camp, Executor's sale of the three three-story brick dwellings, with lease of lots, each 16 by 31.6, Nos. 583 to 589 West 30th-st., north side, 378.9 feet east of 11th-av., leased May 1, 1871; term 21 years, ground rent $197 per annum on each lot; and one lot, 25.6 by 96, on Avenue A, south-east corner of 76th-st. Also, foreclosure sale, Thomas L. Ogden, Esq., Referee, of the two-story frame building, with two lots, each 25 by 102.2, No. 432 East 76th-st., south side, 250 feet west of Avenue A. Also, similar sale, Harlow M. Hoyt, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 102.2, on East 76th-st., north side, 300 feet east of 1st-av.

By Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, Richard Busteed, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brick building and four-story brick tenement-house, with lot, 22 by 100, No. 250 Rivington-st., north side, 100 feet east of Sheriff-st.

By Joseph McGuire, foreclosure sale, John F. McIntire, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100.11, on East 106th-st., south side, 100 feet east of 4th-av. Also, similar sale, F. A. Burnham, Esq., Referee, of 10 lots, each 25 by 99.11, on 165th-st., south side, 200 feet east of 10th-av.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, S. W. Holcomb, Esq., Referee, of four lots, each 25 by 100.11, on West 116th-st., south side, 100 feet east of 10th-av.

By C. S. Brown, foreclosure sale, Ernest Hall, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100, on Washington-av., north-east corner of 166th-st.


## CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT A LOW PRICE THE DESIRABLE four-story dwelling No. 48 East 20th-st.; about 21x55x100; in good order; immediate possession; easy terms. J. C. CLINTON, No. 153 Broadway.

## REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PARTITION SALE.

VALUABLE PIER BULK-HEAD, AND WATER RIGHT ON EAST-ST., BETWEEN BROOME AND DELANCEY STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, June 2, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

East-st.—The north half of Pier No. 57 and the south half of Pier No. 58 East River, with the bulk-head of 215 feet between said piers, and also the valuable water right. Pier No. 57 (being at the foot of Broome-st.) is about 250 feet in length, and Pier No. 58 (being at the foot of Delancey-st.) is about 246 feet in length. Maps at the office of Auctioneer.

## STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES,
TIMES OFFICE.

## CITY HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—NEWLY-FURNISHED HOUSE, COMposed of 12 rooms, in central location, during Summer season or longer, to private family of adults. Address S., Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

## COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT ASTORIA, FOOT OF WENDELL-st., fine dwelling, beautifully situated; water view unsurpassed; stable, carriage-house, &c.; fine fruit trees; land 100x400; on kitchen floor, four rooms; on parlor floor five, including dining-room and library; four bedrooms on second floor, three bedrooms on third floor, and tank-room; with every modern improvement; piazza on either front 40x40; overlooking Hurlgate entrance to the Sound. Will sell for $30,000 cash, or exchange for improved property on cash basis. This place is perfectly drained to the river, is supplied with brass tin-lined pipes from City Water Works, besides having a fine spring of pure water. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR CITY property, a modern-built two-story house, with attic and basement and two acres of land; stable, carriage-house, and fine garden attached; about three minutes' walk from the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Station at Rye, N. Y., and commanding a fine view of the surrounding country; house and grounds in complete order, and well calculated for a genteel family; convenient to the churches, schools, Post Office, stores, and Long Island Sound. For further particulars apply to [illegible] PECK, Rye, N. Y., or D. H. E. DAVIS, No. 90 South William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT COUNTRY MANSION ON the Hudson, about three and a half hours from New-York; beautifully situated on elevated ground, commanding fine view of the river in front and the Catskills in the rear; 1,600 feet water-front; about 110 acres, portion under cultivation; brick house, farmer's cottage, barn, ice-house, carriage-house, boat-house, and chicken-house, and all conveniences, and well supplied with every requisite for farming; in every respect a desirable place. Full particulars from J. T. BIRD, 514 Broadway, where photographs can be seen.

HIGHLANDS, N. J.—THE ESTATE OF THE late Edward Minturn is offered for sale; is situated on high ground and commands extensive views of the Ocean, Shrewsbury, Navesink Rivers, and inland country; large, comfortable house, with requisite outbuildings; 20 acres of land. Apply to CHAS. S. BROWN, No. 77 Liberty-st.

MONTCLAIR.—FOR SALE—MODERN HOUSE, 13 rooms, bath-room, all conveniences; barn and kennery; fine shrubbery; two acres; convenient to depot; a very attractive place. Address Box No. 121, Montclair, N. J.

SPORTSMAN, ATTENTION!—NINETEEN acres, Great Peconic Bay; splendid yachting, fishing, gunning. Address BARGAIN, Box No. 204 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

## COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

GEN. GRANT'S COTTAGE TO LET AT LONG BRANCH.—Is situated on the bluff in the best part of the Branch; has 10 bedrooms and all conveniences; comfortably furnished; stable; large grounds. Full particulars from CHAS. S. BROWN, No. 77 Liberty-st., (formerly No. 90 Broadway.)

TO LET, TARRYTOWN—FURNISHED PARsonage, three months; occupants going to Europe; delightfully situated; convenient to boats, cars, Post Office and church; terms moderate. Apply to the Rev. J. A. TODD, Tarrytown.

## REAL ESTATE WANTED.

OWNERS, ATTENTION!—I WILL PAY FROM $100,000 to $200,000 for a house. Address SAN FRANCISCO, Box No. 259 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

## HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES A private house to care for during the Summer; would keep it in proper order; best City references. Inquire in grocery store, No. 149 West 51st-st.


## FINANCIAL.


Mining Trust Company
OFFICE 115 BROADWAY N.Y.

Chartered under the laws of the State of New-York.
MILTON S. LATHAM, President.
C. T. CHRISTENSEN, Treasurer.
E. W. LEAVITT, Secretary.

This organization is now ready for business, and offers its services on reasonable terms in all transactions pertaining to Mining Interests, such as the custody and investment of funds, the registry and transfer of stocks, and the payment of dividends. Special attention given to consignments of bullion.

American Mining Stock Exchange.
(Under the auspices of the Mining Trust Company.)
Exchange-rooms and offices, No. 60 Broadway, New-York.

This Exchange will be opened on TUESDAY, June 1. The Committee on *Stock List and Securities* is now prepared to receive and act upon applications from MINING COMPANIES desiring to have their stocks placed upon the regular list of the Exchange. All necessary blanks and full information may be obtained by addressing WM. F. MOLLER, Secretary of the Committee, care Mining Trust Company.

Applications will be received for a limited number of non-members' monthly seat tickets of admission without the privilege of the floor.


THE CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY, GENERAL OFFICE, CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 11, 1880.

THIS COMPANY HAVING BEEN REQUESTed by holders of a large amount of its consolidated bonds to cancel the sinking fund clause contained therein, and to permit the said bonds to run until their maturity in the year 1914, and this company being willing to comply with the request of the bondholders:

Notice is hereby given that any of the holders of the consolidated bonds may present their bonds at the United States Trust Company, in the City of New-York, when and where an indorsement will be placed upon any bonds so presented, canceling the sinking fund clause, and all bonds so indorsed will hereafter be excluded from redemption prior to their actual maturity in the year 1914; but for any bonds outstanding not so presented and indorsed this company will continue to deposit the sinking fund pro rata with the Trustees, and such bonds will remain subject to redemption by the sinking fund, as in the original deed of trust provided. J. H. DEVEREUX, President.


GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
BANKERS,
EQUITABLE BUILDING, BROADWAY, CORNER CEDAR-ST.

Do a general Banking Business, allow interest on deposits, buy and sell municipal and other investment bonds, and all securities dealt in at the Stock Exchange, and make liberal advances on same. WESTERN FARM MORTGAGE securities, yielding 9 and 10 PER CENT. INTEREST, for sale at PAR.


SOUTHERN MINNESOTA RAILWAY COMPANY.

NEW-YORK, May 13, 1880.

Notice is hereby given that the Nine per Cent. notes of this company, issued for the purchase of the first mortgage bonds of the Central Railroad Company of Minnesota, will be paid on presentation at the office of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, No. 63 William-st., and that interest on said notes will cease on July 1, prox.

By order of the Board of Directors.
P. M. MYERS, Secretary.

SOUTHERN MINNESOTA RAILWAY EXTENSION COMPANY.

NEW-YORK, May 13, 1880.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the terms of the mortgage securing the same, the first mortgage 7 per cent. bonds of this company will be redeemed on presentation at the office of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, No. 63 William-st., and that interest on said bonds will cease on Jan. 1, 1881.

By order of the Board of Directors.
P. M. MYERS, Secretary.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.

Holders of bonds of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, known as the "Consolidated Sinking Fund Bonds," are hereby notified that on presenting their bonds at the office of this company, No. 63 William-st., the bonds will be stamped, releasing them from the operations of the sinking fund, and said bonds will thereafter be known as "Consolidated Bonds." JULIUS WADSWORTH, Vice-President.

SOUTHERN MINNESOTA RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 13, 1880.

HOLDERS OF "PINK BONDS" OF THE SOUTHERN MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY can exchange the same for bonds of the CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY, issued on its Southern Minnesota Division, on application to the offices of the company, No. 63 William-st.
P. M. MYERS, Secretary.


ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—CONSUMERS' ICE COMPANY STOCK.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, June 2, at 12:30 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,
BY ORDER OF EXECUTOR,
110 Shares Consumers' Ice Company, $100 each.


THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the [illegible] and Des Moines Railway Company will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Des Moines, Iowa, on the 1st day of June next at 12 o'clock M.
E. W. HARLING, President.
A. [illegible], Secretary.


WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 65 BROADWAY.

*Buy and sell Mining Stocks and other Pacific Coast securities; sell Exchange, Telegraphic Transfers and Credits available throughout the West and Europe, and Forward Freight, Packages, and Valuables to all parts of the World.*

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

GWYNNE & DAY, 45 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, (established 1854,) transact a general Banking and Brokerage Business in Railway Shares, Bonds, &c., &c.

## GRATES AND FENDERS.

GRATES AND FENDERS.
The largest manufacturers of low and half-low Grates, for either hard or soft coal, with dumping and shaking attachments; brass open fire-places, with andirons and basket grates for wood fires; brass fenders, fire-sets, and coal-hods of antique and modern designs. Wholesale and Retail.
Estimates given to builders, contractors, and architects. J. S. CONOVER & CO.,
Nos. 260 and 262 Canal-st., New-York.

## HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.—RANGES, refrigerators, ice-cream freezers, coolers, &c. The Clyde range, most perfect in the market, cheap for cash. E. J. [illegible] No. [illegible] Vesey-st., opposite Washington Market.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. DUMONT C. DAKE, MAGNETIC PHYSICIAN, (late of New-York City, and formerly of Rochester, N. Y.,) has opened offices at No. [illegible] [illegible]

## DRY GOODS.

On and After June 1st
A. T. Stewart & Co.
To Close Out
THEIR ENTIRE LINE OF
Ladies' and Misses' Suits,
Polonaises, Overdresses,
Robes, Wrappers,
Jackets, &c., &c.,
In Various Fabrics, including
BATISTES, JACONETS,
PERCALES, PIQUES, LAWNS,
PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED SWISS,
WHITE AND COLORED CAMBRICS,
CALICOES, &c., &c.
Will Offer Them at
LESS THAN ONE-HALF
Of Former Prices.
Broadway, 4th-av., 9th & 10th sts.

ARNOLD,
CONSTABLE & CO.
CARPETS.

Have now on exhibition one of the largest and most complete assortments of Carpets ever exhibited, consisting of English and American Axminsters, English and American Wiltons, English and American Brussels, English and American Tapestries. Also, Ingrains in all the new shades of color. Rugs, Mats, Oil Cloths, and Linoleums.

WHOLE CARPETS,
in Turkey, Gwalior, Ferahan, Mirzapore, Ellore, Agra, Axminster, and Aubusson.

CANTON MATTINGS.
A cargo just arrived in new designs and colors.

BROADWAY & 19TH-ST.

HOW TO BE BEAUTIFUL.
L. SHAW,
NO. 54 WEST 14TH-ST., NEW-YORK.
THE FINEST
COSMETICS AND PERFUMERIE
BY THE PERFUMERIE MONTE CRISTO, FORMERLY [illegible]
EUGENIE'S SECRET OF BEAUTY, $1 PER BOX.
VELOUTINES, IN THREE SHADES, AT 50c. AND [illegible]
OUR NEW HAIR-STAINER, DIAPHOLINE, WILL PRODUCE THE MOST MAGNIFICENT DRAB OR MOUSE COLORS WITHOUT INJURY TO HAIR OR HEALTH. SOMETHING ENTIRELY UNKNOWN BEFORE. $2 PER BOTTLE.
A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT OF
HUMAN HAIR GOODS,
INCLUDING ALL THE LATEST EUROPEAN NOVELTIES.
GRAY HAIR A SPECIALTY,
OF A FINER QUALITY, AND AT LOWER PRICES THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE.
DON'T FAIL TO SEND FOR OUR NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, WITH 75 ILLUSTRATIONS, FREE OF CHARGE.


## ELECTIONS.

CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, April 24, 1880.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders and bondholders of this company for the election of Directors, pursuant to law, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the office of the company in Chicago on THURSDAY, June 3 next, at 10 o'clock A. M. Transfer-books close April 30, inst., and reopen June 7.

Bondholders will authenticate their voting bonds by registration. ALBERT KEEP, President.
[illegible] L. SYKES, Secretary.

COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, MAY 11, 1880.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the office of the company in Columbus, Ohio, on Wednesday, June 2 next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The polls will be open from 11 o'clock A. M. until 3 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from May 21 to June 2, inclusive. GORDON HOODIE, Secretary.

DES MOINES AND FORT DODGE R. R. CO.—A meeting of the stockholders and bondholders of this company will be held at the office of the President, CHARLES E. WHITEHEAD, Esq., No. 61 Wall-st., New-York, on the 3d day of June, 1880, at noon, for the purpose of election of three Directors, and also for the purpose of electing by the bondholders of a new Trustee under their mortgage, in place of the New-York State Loan and Trust Company. By order of the board. FRANK SAUNDERS, Secretary.

OFFICE UNION MINING COMPANY, OF ALLEGANY COUNTY, MD., NO. 104 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, MAY 28, 1880.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of a President and Board of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at this office, (No. 104 Broadway) on MONDAY, June 7, at 12 o'clock. Polls will be open for one hour. Transfer-books closed from 28th inst. Reopened 8th June.
J. RICHARDS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, May [illegible], 1880.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR NINE DIRECTORS of this company will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 8th day of June next. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
GEO. P. FITCH, Secretary.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Nos. 140 to 146 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May [illegible], 1880.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR TRUSTEES of this company will be held at its office as above, pursuant to its charter, on MONDAY, June 7, 1880. The polls will be open at 12 o'clock noon, and remain open till 2 o'clock P. M.
ISAAC F. LLOYD, Secretary.

ELECTION.—PEOPLE'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The annual Election for Directors of this bank and Inspectors of election will be held at the banking-house, Nos. 395 and 397 Canal-st., on TUESDAY, June 8, 1880, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the Board of Directors,
WILLIAM MILNE, JR., Cashier.

## DIVIDENDS.

THE INTEREST ON THE FOLLOWING bonds is payable at the banking-house of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., corner of Nassau and Cedar sts., New-York City, on and after June 1, 1880:
CINN., RICHMOND AND FORT WAYNE R. CO.
First Mortgage 7s.
MARION COUNTY, INDIANA.
Annual 7s.
Annual 6s.
MINERAL RANGE R. CO.
First Mortgage 8s.
MONTPELIER, INDIANA.
School-house 8s.
PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO R. CO.
First Mortgage 7s.
Second Mortgage 7s.
PORTSMOUTH, OHIO.
Municipal 8s.
RICHLAND, INDIANA.
Township 8s.
SCIOTO VALLEY RAILWAY CO.
Equipment Trust 8s.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT EASTERN GOLD MINING COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, May 28, 1880.

DIVIDEND NO. 2.

The Board of Trustees have this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the capital stock of the company out of the net earnings, payable at the office of the company, at No. 21 Broad-st., June 15.

Transfer-books will close on the 5th, and reopen on the 16th of June. SILAS C. HAY, Secretary.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 28, 1880.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY First Mortgage Bonds, (Evansville, Henderson and Nashville Division.) Coupons from above bonds due June 1, prox., will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the office of DREXEL, MORGAN & CO., corner of Wall and Broad sts., New-York. W. RANNEY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, May 28, 1880.

THE COUPONS DUE JUNE 1, 1880, OF THE bonds of the People's Gas-Light and Coke Company (of Chicago) will be paid on and after that date by [illegible]
[illegible], No. 4 Bowling Green.

## SHIPPING.

**GUION LINE.** UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. Leaving Pier No. 38 N. R., foot of King-st.
WYOMING ... TUESDAY, June 1, noon
NEVADA ... TUESDAY, June 8
WISCONSIN ... TUESDAY, June 15
ARIZONA ... TUESDAY, June 22
WYOMING ... TUESDAY, July 6
These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-room, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library; also experienced surgeons, stewardess, and caterer on each steamer. The staterooms are all upper deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea—perfect ventilation and light. CABIN PASSAGE (according to state-room), $60, $80, and $100; INTERMEDIATE, $40; STEERAGE AT LOW RATES. OFFICES, NO. 29 BROADWAY. WILLIAMS & GUION.

**WHITE STAR LINE.** UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.
BRITANNIC, Capt. Perry ... Saturday, June 5, 2 P. M.
ADRIATIC, Capt. Jennings ... Thursday, June 10
GERMANIC, Capt. Kennedy, Saturday, June 19
BALTIC, Capt. Parsell ... Thursday, June 24
From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th-st. These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea. Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28. The steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs. For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York, or No. 140 Walnut-st., Phila. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

**IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL. NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.** STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
RHEIN ... Sat., June 5 | NECKAR ... Sat., June 12
Hohenstaufen, W., June 9 | GENERAL WERDER, W., June 16
SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN. First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $30. Return tickets at reduced rates. STEERAGE TICKETS TO ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTH OF ENGLAND, $30. OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

**INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS,** FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take Lieut. Maury's Lane Route at all seasons of the year.
CITY OF BRUSSELS ... Thursday, June 3, 3 P. M.
CITY OF BERLIN ... Saturday, June 12
CITY OF MONTREAL ... Thursday, June 17, 12:30 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND ... Saturday, June 26, 6:30 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER ... Thursday, July 1, 11:30 P. M.
From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Charlton-st. Cabin, $80 and $100. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28. Drafts at lowest rates. Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath-rooms amidships. These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

**ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.** NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW. From Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.
Bolivia ... June 5, 3 P. M. | Ethiopia ... June 19, 3 P. M.
Anchoria ... June 12, 8 A. M. | Circassia ... June 26, 8 A. M.
These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs. Cabins, $60 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.
NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT. From Pier No. 46 North River, foot of Charles-st.
Elysia ... June 5, 3 P. M. | Victoria ... June 12, 8 A. M.
Steamers marked thus * do not carry passengers. Cabins, $55 and $65. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

**STATE LINE,** TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY. From pier foot of Canal-st., N. R.:
STATE OF ALABAMA ... Thursday, June 3, 2 P. M.
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA ... Thur., June 10, 8 A. M.
First cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodation; excursion tickets, $110 to $130; second cabin, $40; excursion tickets, $75. Steerage, $26. For freight and passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., General Agents, No. 53 Broadway, New-York.

**CUNARD LINE.** NOTICE—"LANE ROUTE." FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL OR QUEENSTOWN. FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.
BOTHNIA ... Wednesday, June 2, noon
ALGERIA ... Wednesday, June 9, 3 P. M.
SCYTHIA ... Wednesday, June 16, 11 A. M.
Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

**GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY.** Between New-York and Havre. Company's Pier, (new,) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st. Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel in a small boat.
PEREIRE, De Laplace, Wednesday, June 2, 1:30 P. M.
AMERIQUE, B. Jouclà ... Wednesday, June 9, 6:30 A. M.
FRANCE, Trudelle ... Wednesday, June 16, 11:30 A. M.
Checks drawn on Credit Lyonnais of Paris in amounts to suit. For freight and passage apply to LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 6 Bowling Green.

**IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.** Hamburg American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
LESSING ... June 3 | SUEVIA ... June 17
HERDER ... June 10 | WIELAND ... June 24
Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in the South of England: First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $30. KUNHARDT & CO., General Agents, No. 6 Broad-st., N. Y. C. B. RICHARD & CO., General Passenger Agents, No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

**ROTTERDAM LINE.** Steamers leave Co.'s pier, adj. Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.
SCHIEDAM ... Saturday, May 29
W. A. SCHOLTEN ... Wednesday, June 2
AMSTERDAM ... Wednesday, June 9
1st Cabin, $60–$70; 2d Cabin, $45–$50; Steerage, $26. H. CAZAUX, General Agent, No. 27 South William-st. FUNCH, EDYE & CO., Freight Agents. L. W. MORRIS, 50 B'way, Gen. Passage Agt.

**RED STAR LINE FOR ANTWERP.** Sailing every week alternately from Philadelphia and New-York, landing passengers within a few hours ride of the important points of interest on the Continent. ZEELAND, Saturday, June 5, 4 P. M. For rates of passage and other information apply to PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut-st., Philadelphia; No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

**PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.** Pier foot of Canal-st., North River. For SAN FRANCISCO via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA: Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY, Thursday, June 10, noon, connecting for Central and South America and Mexico. From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA: Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO ... About July 1. From SAN FRANCISCO to HONOLULU, NEW-ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIA: Steam-ship ZEALANDIA ... Saturday, June 5, noon, or immediately on arrival of London mails at San Francisco. For freight or general information apply at company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st., North River. Passengers forwarded to SAN FRANCISCO, SANDWICH ISLANDS, JAPAN, CHINA, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, SOUTH AMERICA, CENTRAL AMERICA, and MEXICAN PORTS. For tickets or for information in regard to routes apply to the Passenger Department, No. 257 BROADWAY. G. T. SEWELL, General Passenger Agent. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

**SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.** From Pier No. 43 North River, (new No. 35,) foot of Spring-st. At 3 P. M. Wednesday and Saturday.
CITY OF COLUMBUS, Capt. Nickerson ... Wed., June 2
CITY OF SAVANNAH, Capt. Fleetwood ... Sat., June 5
Connecting with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Savannah, Florida and Western Railroad, and with the new and elegant steamer FLORIDA, just built for this company, and designed expressly to run via the INSIDE ROUTE to Jacksonville and all points on the St. John's River. C. D. OWENS, Genl. Agt. S. F. & W. R. R., 315 Broadway. GEO. YONGE, Agent, Ocean S. S. Co. and Central R. R. of Ga., 409 Broadway.

**N. Y., HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.** Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M. FOR HAVANA DIRECT, AND VERA CRUZ VIA HAVANA. Calling at PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, and FRONTERA.
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, (Havana & Mexico,) Wed., June 2
CITY OF WASHINGTON, (Havana only,) Thurs., June 10
CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, (Hav. & Mex.,) Wed., June 16
These steamers are furnished with Bisson swinging berths in state-rooms, small table in dining-room, and meals are served à la carte without extra charge. Steam-ship City of Mexico will leave N. O. June 8 and 22 for Vera Cruz via Bagdad, Tampico, and Tuxpan, connecting with steamers for Havana and New-York. F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 31 and 33 Broadway.

**CHARLESTON LINE.** FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER at 3 P. M.
Steamer GEORGE W. CLYDE ... WEDNESDAY, June 2
Steamer CITY OF ATLANTA ... SATURDAY, June 5
FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, & SOUTH-WEST. For freight or passage apply to JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, office on the pier, or B. D. HASELL, Gen'l Agent, No. 317 Broadway.

**NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.** These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 3 North River, as follows: SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Capt. Foote, Thursday, June 3; [illegible] Saturday, June 12. (Accommodations unsurpassed.) For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 35 Broadway. LAWTON BROS., Agents in Havana.

**NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE FOR HAVANA DIRECT.** FROM PIER NO. 16 EAST RIVER AT 3 P. M. Magnificent accommodations for passengers.
S. S. NIAGARA ... Thursday, June 3
S. S. NIAGARA ... Thursday, June [illegible]
JAMES E. WARD & CO., NO. 113 Wall-st.

## LOST AND FOUND.

**LOST OR MISLAID.** Certificate No. 695, issued Oct. 11, 1878, in name of Peter Townsend, for 50 shares of the capital stock of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company. The public are respectfully cautioned against negotiating the same, transfer having been stopped and application having been made for the issue of a new certificate in lieu of the one lost. CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st. New-York, March 6, 1880.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, ON SATURDAY, IN New-York or Brooklyn, by a lady, $85, which had been handed her by her son as [illegible] months' earnings. Can be left with E. A. McKinney, Esq., Agent American Express Company, Broadway.

## SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ABRAM H. DAILEY, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against WILLIAM HENRY WEED, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Executors, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Ward & Becker [illegible] ... Executors.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

**THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.** The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,258 Broadway, southeast corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale. ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE A POSITION for an excellent Protestant woman; can do anything; City or country. Call at 365 West 36th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—BY A respectable Protestant girl in a small private family; is neat and tidy; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 365 3d-av., between 26th and 27th sts., in the store.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—A LADY WOULD like to find a situation for an excellent chamber-maid, or chamber-maid and waitress, to go to the country for Summer. Apply at present employer's, No. 48 East 34th-st., for two days.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH woman; engagement in first-class Summer or City Hotel; references. Address N. B., Box No. 268 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY a girl lately landed, in private family; City or country; can be recommended. Call at No. 119 West 19th-st.; basement bell.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl; will do fine washing and ironing; in small private family; good City reference. Call at No. 110 West 28th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-work and sewing. Call at present employer's, No. 311 5th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—BY A respectable Protestant woman in private family, or go out by day, week, or month; best City reference. Call at No. 218 West 27th-st., top floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY a respectable young woman; is a good washer and ironer; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 147 West 30th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a young respectable Swedish girl, City or country, in a private family. City reference. Address W. W., Box No. 306 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID OR TAKE CARE OF children.—By a young girl; Saratoga or Newport preferred; willing and obliging; City reference. Call at No. 133 West 17th-st., basement.

CHAMBER-MAID AND FINE WASHING.—By a young woman in private family; prefers to go to the country; best City reference from last place. Apply to No. 258 6th-av., between 33d and 34th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID AND DO WAITING IF Required.—By a young woman in private family; country or City. Call at No. 18 East 30th-st., present employer's.

CHAMBER-MAID OR PARLOR-MAID.—By a first-class Protestant girl; willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 33 East 40th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl, or do fine washing; no objections to country; City reference. Call at No. 273 9th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, AND do fine washing, in small private family. Seen at present employer's, No. 22 West 45th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman; is a good plain seamstress. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 37 West 25th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid; willing to assist with other work; City reference. Call or address No. 747 3d-av.

CHAMBER-MAID, OR WOULD GO AS Parlor-maid.—Can be seen, for two days, at present employer's, No. 416 5th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, CAN be seen, for two days, at No. 20 East 38th-st., present employer's.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Best reference. Call at No. 59 East 52d-st.

COOK.—BY PROFESSED ENGLISH COOK IN A private family; all kinds of French, English and American cooking; first-class baker and pastry cook; get up dinner parties; do marketing, if required; Newport preferred; first-class City reference. Address M. E., Box No. 255 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COOK.—FIRST CLASS; BY A COMPETENT American woman; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; soups, game, jellies; all kinds of bread, cake, and pastry; no objection to the country; best reference from last place; no cards. Call, for two days, at 155 West 25th-st., ring top bell.

COOK.—FIRST CLASS; THOROUGHLY UNDERSTANDS her business; French, English, and American cooking; prefers a place where she can have her boy, aged 12, who will make himself very useful; best City reference. Call at 255 West 27th-st., near 8th-av.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two young girls; one as plain cook, washer, and ironer; the other as chamber-maid and waitress; country preferred; best reference. Call at No. 150 West 27th-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY COOK; understands every branch of cooking; country preferred for Summer; best City reference. Call at No. 138 West 28th-st., front room, first floor.

COOK.—BY A PROFESSED COOK IN PRIVATE family; Newport preferred for the Summer; best City reference. Address C. L., Box No. 257 Times Up-town Office, 1,258 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN COOK; thoroughly understands all soups, meat, game, pastry, and cream; wages from $30 to $40; City reference. Call at No. 408 6th-av.

COOK.—BY A VERY GOOD FRENCH COOK IN AN American family, where they speak French; country preferred; best City reference. Address L., No. 150 East 42d-st.

COOK.—BY RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD cook; will do little washing, in private family; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 306 East 44th-st., second floor, front.

COOK.—FIRST CLASS, IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; understands soups, meats, game, and desserts; can take entire charge of kitchen; country preferred; City reference. Call at No. 216 West 37th-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; MAKES ALL kinds of soups, meats, bread, cake, pastry, creams, desserts; country preferred; would assist in washing; best City reference. Call at No. 150 West 28th-st., store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—IN SMALL family; 14 months' City reference from last place; no cards. Call at No. 331 West 37th-st., one flight, front.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL (LATELY LANDED) as first-class cook and baker; understands cooking in all branches. Call at No. 238 East 75th-st.; third bell, left hand.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A FAMILY leaving for Europe for a cook and a chamber-maid; can be strongly recommended. Address or call on Nicoll, No. 127 East 44th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS good cook; no objection to assist with washing; excellent bread and biscuit baker; first-class City reference. Call at No. 408 West 40th-st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL IN A PRIVATE family; first class; thoroughly understands her business; City or country. Call at No. 14 West 48th-st., present employer's.

COOK.—A LADY WOULD LIKE A PLACE FOR A thoroughly competent cook, whom she can recommend very highly. Apply at present employer's, No. 592 5th-av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY AN Englishwoman as cook, washer, and ironer; best City reference; country preferred. Call at No. 215 East 29th-st., Room No. 6.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as first-class cook and laundress in private family only; City or country; good City reference. Call or address No. 224 East 46th-st.

COOK.—FIRST-CLASS; IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; understands soups, meats, game, and desserts; can take entire charge of kitchen; country preferred; City reference. Call at No. 216 West 37th-st.

COOK.—THOROUGHLY UNDERSTANDS COOKING; all kinds soups, meats, game, and desserts; several years' City reference from last place. Call at No. 114 West 33d-st.

COOK.—BY A RELIABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook and baker; prefers a family going to the country; best City and country reference. Call at No. 105 West [illegible]th-st., Room No. 19.

COOK.—FIRST-CLASS GERMAN; UNDERSTANDS French and English cooking. Address W. K., No. 181 Thompson-st.

COOK.—BY A WOMAN AS COOK AND BAKER; will do coarse washing in small family; references. Call at No. 248 West 47th-st., Room No. 2.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A DRESS-MAKER, TO go in the country with a private family; will assist in housekeeping, and make herself generally useful; City reference. Address G. M., Box No. 264 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker wishes a few engagements by day or week; best reference. Call at No. 1,405 3d-av., second floor.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN girl to do light house-work and assist with children; never lived out before. Address J. L., Box No. 288 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, lately landed, in a private family; can wash and iron. Call or address Mrs. Daley, [illegible] East 17th-st.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A competent person; understands her duties thoroughly; no objections to country, or will travel; best City reference. Address H. H., Box No. 308 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a Swedish girl; can cut and fit; understands hair-dressing; would go to country or travel; best City reference. Address, for two days, A. C., Box No. 263 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID OR COMPANION.—BY A competent young woman; Protestant; is a tasteful dress-maker; would prefer going in the country or to Europe; can give satisfactory references. Call or address M. B., No. 155 East 37th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT NORTH German girl as lady's maid; good hair-dresser and dress-maker; best references; City or country. Call at No. 104 West 31st-st.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A girl; good hair-dresser; to go to country; assist with growing children; best City references. Address Maid, Box No. 237 Times Up-town Office, 1,258 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN; FULLY competent; is willing and obliging; City or country; good City reference. Address C. B., Box No. 309 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—FIRST CLASS; BY A COMPETENT person in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; best City references. Call at No. 132 West 16th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first-class laundress in a private family; country preferred; best City reference. Call at No. 259 West [illegible]-st., one flight up.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN; will do washing and ironing at her home, or will go out by the day or week. Call at 259 West 50th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SWEDISH laundress; is perfect in her work; willing and obliging; good City reference. Call at [illegible]

LAUNDRESS, OR LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-maid.—By a young woman; country or City; best City reference. [illegible]

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman as laundress; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; can furnish best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 350 East 21st-st., one flight.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as first-class laundress in private family; country preferred; or would take care of a house for the Summer; best City reference given. Call at No. 409 West 53d-st., two flights up.

NURSE.—A LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN A SITUATION for a middle-aged woman to take care of a young baby, or of a growing child; she has been with present employer in the capacity of child's nurse for three years and a half. Apply from 2 until 4 P. M., at No. 101 East 38th-st.

NURSE.—EXPERIENCED, TO TAKE A LADY'S first baby or a baby under 2 years; accustomed to high families; good wages required; speaks French; or would go to Europe; knows the Continent well; good reference. Call at 13 Henry-st., Brooklyn, in store.

NURSE.—BY AN ACTIVE MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN as competent nurse; fully experienced in taking care of infants; perfectly understands raising by hand; three years' reference from last place. Call at No. 211 West 27th-st.

NURSE.—BY YOUNG AMERICAN WOMAN; COMPETENT nurse to take charge of infant or children; best City reference. Call at No. 187 East 33d-st., near 3d-av.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED INFANT'S nurse, or growing children, and wait on lady; would travel. Call at No. 114 West 45th-st., present employer's.

NURSE.—A LADY WISHES EMPLOYMENT FOR a competent nurse, is capable and willing to take charge of an invalid; light chamber-work and sewing. Call at No. 39 West 38th-st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN; can take entire charge of baby from birth; best City reference. Address L. S., Box No. 256 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl; will assist with chamber-work; City or country; best City reference. Address F. S., Box No. 317 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN; CAN TAKE entire charge of baby from birth; City or country or travel; best City reference. Call at No. 118 East 28th-st., one flight.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH NURSE TO CARE FOR grown children or wait on lady; best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 1,375 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN AS INFANT'S nurse; good seamstress; good reference. Call at No. 158 East 37th-st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG Protestant girl; willing and obliging; City reference. Call at No. 420 West 36th-st., one flight.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL AS nurse; would go in the country. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 278 5th-av.

NURSE.—BY A GERMAN GIRL LATELY LANDED, to take care of children; good seamstress. Call at No. 333 East 75th-st.; third bell, left hand.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY THE WEEK OR MONTH; would wait on ladies or do chamber-work; operates on different machines; good City reference. Call at No. 329 East 21st-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—AS GENERAL FAMILY SEAMSTRESS; dress-making, cut, fit, alter ladies' and children's suits, &c., by day or month; City or country. Address Advertiser, No. 249 West 47th-st.

USEFUL GIRL.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, lately landed. Call at No. 146 East 28th-st.

WAITRESS.—WILL ASSIST WITH CHAMBER-work; by a young woman; City or country; best City references. Address E. K., Box No. [illegible] Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as first-class waitress in a private family; best City reference. Call or address No. 202 West 31st-st., from 12 to 5.

WAITRESS, &c.—A LADY IS DESIROUS TO find a situation for a waitress or chamber-maid and waitress. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 106 East 16th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY COMPETENT WAITRESS IN private family; willing to go to the country for Summer; four years' City reference. Call at No. 126 East 41st-st.; ring third bell.

WAITRESS, &c.—AS FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, or assist with chamber-work; fully competent; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 207 East 20th-st., near 3d-av., for two days.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON; willing to assist with chamber-work in private family; three years' reference from last place. Call at No. 646 3d-av., near 42d-st.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A respectable girl as first-class waitress or chamber-maid in private family; best City reference. Call at No. 408 3d-av., store.

WAITRESS.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WAITRESS; the best City reference. Can be seen tomorrow, 10 to 3, at No. 362 5th-av.

WAITRESS.—A LADY GOING TO EUROPE would like to find a place for an excellent waitress. Apply at No. 11 West 47th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT WAITRESS, one who can fill a man's place; best of City reference. Call at No. 164 West 25th-st.

WAITRESS—COOK.—BY TWO GIRLS IN CITY or country; waitress will assist in the washing if desired. Apply at present employer's, 60 West 45th-st.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; ladies', gentlemen's, or families' washing at her home; unquestionable reference. Address Mrs. Vosser, No. 149 West 51st-st.

### MALES.

BAR-TENDER.—BY A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD appearance; has eight years' experience; no objection to the country; best reference. Address, for three days, N. C., Box No. 311 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

BUTLER—CHAMBER-MAID OR LAUNDRESS, or Light Cooking.—By a young man and wife; both competent in the details of their duties, or do entire work of small family between them; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 448 4th-av., first floor.

COACHMAN.—FIRST CLASS; DISENGAGED TO-day on account of employer turning out; highly recommended by him and others; thorough knowledge of his business; one of the finest saddle-horse trainers in country; references will certify. Call at No. 104 West 50th-st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man; 10 years' City reference; leaving last employer on account of turning out his horses to pasture. Call on or address Coachman, No. 4 East 23d-st., present employer's.

COACHMAN.—FIRST CLASS; THOROUGHLY understands the care and management of fine horses, carriages, and harness; careful driver in New-York and Brooklyn; highly recommended. Address Coachman, Box No. 200 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A COLORED MAN SINGLE; in a gentleman's family; understands the care of horses, carriages, and harness; can bring good City reference. Address William, Box No. 303 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND PLAIN GARDENER.—By a single German Protestant man; thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages; good driver; can milk and make himself generally useful; good reference. Address S. L., Box 245 Times Office.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man as coachman, groom, or useful man generally; sober, honest, and capable; will be found competent at any work; best references. Call or address Michael Dalton, No. 75 Roosevelt-st.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY A YOUNG Protestant man (age 27) of good appearance, with the best of references; no objection to the country. Address B. L., Box No. 316 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO PROCURE a good situation for his man, whom he can highly recommend to any gentleman needing his services; is trustworthy, sober, and industrious. Call or address T. D., No. 4 East 31st-st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SCOTCH Protestant single man; competent driver; fully understands care of horses, carriages, and harness; will be found willing and obliging; best reference given. Address A. S. Grier, General Post Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A THOROUGHLY competent man; five years' first-class City references; sober, honest, and obliging; no objections to the country. Call or address G. H., at harness store, No. 100 West 31st-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COMPETENT man; married; willing and obliging; City or country; one child; unexceptionable City reference from last employer. Address Competent, Box No. 281 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—THOROUGHLY UNDERSTANDS his business; lived with first-class families, City and country; is thorough horseman; two years' first-class City reference from last employer. Address, for two days, J., No. 129 West 33d-st.

COACHMAN.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY BY A Protestant married man, just disengaged, who thoroughly understands his business; best City reference. Call or address J. F. V., No. 111 West 30th-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SOBER, trustworthy young man; best of references. Call or address No. 30 West 11th-st., in the laundry.

GROOM OR FOOTMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN lately from Ireland as groom or footman or both; thoroughly understands his business; can be well recommended. Call, for two days, at 218 West 16th-st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A GERMAN MAN AS housekeeper for one or more houses; is capable of doing all repairing. Apply at No. 76 Christie-st., in store.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE MAN; is a good waiter, and thoroughly understands his business; willing and obedient; 10 years' City reference; City or country. Call or address J. D., No. 107 West 25th-st.

WAITER OR SECOND MAN.—BY A YOUNG Swiss man, in private family; speaks German, French, and English; City or country; best City reference. Address A. W., Box No. 275 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WAITER OR PARLOR-MAID.—COMPETENT young woman; understands courses of dinner, serving wines, salads; equal to man in waiting; City reference. Call at No. 1 East 17th-st., corner 5th-av.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN AS first-class waiter in a private family; will make himself generally useful; City or country; best City reference. Address C. D., Box No. 319 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WAITER OR DRIVER.—BY A COLORED young man from the South in a doctor's house; best City reference. Address D. C., Box No. 312 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER IN PRIVATE family; good appearance and the best of City reference. Address G. D., No. 109 West 25th-st.

## HELP WANTED.

WANTED—TWO PROTESTANT GIRLS; ONE AS chamber-maid and waitress and the other as laundress. Apply, after 9 A. M., at No. 30 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN TO WASH and iron and be obliging; best of reference required. Apply at No. 211 West [illegible]-st.

## SUMMER RESORTS.

**CONGRESS HALL,** SARATOGA SPRINGS. Three and a Half Dollars per Day. This splendid hotel having been thoroughly renovated and refurnished, will open THURSDAY, June 17. CLEMENT & WILKINSON, Proprietors. H. S. CLEMENT. WILLIAM WILKINSON.

**LONG BRANCH. THE HOWLAND HOTEL.** Opens for the season June 19.

**THE CENTRAL HOTEL.** New brick building, with all modern improvements. OPEN ALL THE YEAR. P. S. BOOTHBY, Manager.

SUMMER HOMES AMONG THE MOUNTAINS, convenient to New-York, free from malaria, with pure air, fine scenery, and at moderate cost; the New-York, Ontario and Western Railway Company has published a pamphlet entitled, "Summer Homes," describing the places on its line, distance from New-York, elevation above tide-water, Post Office address, and terms of those desiring boarders for the Summer. Copies can be obtained, without charge, of R. W. THACHER, General Passenger Agent, No. 29 Nassau-st., New-York.

**HOTEL FENIMORE,** COOPERSTOWN, (FOOT OF OTSEGO LAKE,) N. Y., WILL OPEN JUNE 19, 1880; first-class, with all modern improvements; fine boating and fishing. For terms, &c., address JAMES BUNYAN, Cooperstown, N. Y., or T. D. WINCHESTER, Astor House, New-York City.

**THE ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, NEW-YORK.** No Hotel in this City gives more satisfaction than the ST. NICHOLAS, and it is patronized by the very best people. Convenient in location, admirably conducted, with the very best of rooms, attendance, and cuisine, it is especially desirable for families en route to Summer resorts or foreign travel. Apartments en suite, with private parlors for bridal parties, at moderate rates. Baggage can be checked to destination from the Hotel.

ROCKY POINT HOTEL, NARRAGANSETT BAY, R. I.—This well-known and popular Summer resort, situated on Narragansett Bay, midway between the cities of Providence and Newport, will be open for the reception of guests June 28. Eight steam-boats daily from Providence and Newport. Transient rates, $3 per day. Permanent guests, $10 to $18 per week, according to location of rooms. Address E. B. KENT, Rocky Point, Warwick, R. I., or GEO. H. HACKETT, Providence, R. I.

**UNITED STATES HOTEL,** SARATOGA SPRINGS, OPEN FOR THE SEASON FROM JUNE 12 TO OCTOBER 1. TOMPKINS, GAGE & CO.

**PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,** CATSKILL, N. Y. High elevation, mountain air, with scenery unsurpassed in the world; first-class in every respect; accommodations for 400; opens June 15; accessible by Hudson River Railroad and Albany day boats. PROSPECT PARK HOTEL COMPANY.

SEA GROVE HOUSE, CAPE MAY POINT.—Delightfully situated within 50 yards of beach. Five minutes by steam cars from Cape May or Philadelphia boat; Hassler's celebrated orchestra engaged for the season; opens June 1; rates during June, $8 to $10 a week; balance of season, $12 to $18. JOHN A. HICKS, Proprietor, (formerly proprietor of Baker House,) Vineland, N. J.

**AMERICAN HOTEL,** RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y., OPENS JUNE 1. SPECIAL RATES for the season and for June and September. Send for circular. BLOOMFIELD, SEEBER & TUNNICLIFF, Proprietors.

THE SEASHORE COTTAGE, AT ATLANTIC City, near Long Branch, will be opened June 20. It is for working-women and teachers, and the charge is $3 for two weeks, including the fare both ways, or $2 for one week. Applications to be made to the YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, No. 7 East 15th-st., New-York, after June 1.

**COZZENS WEST POINT HOTEL** WILL BE OPENED JUNE 1, 1880. Cottages to let. For particulars address GOODSELL BROS., West Point, N. Y.

**MORTON HOUSE,** ON THE SOUND, AT INDIAN HARBOR, GREENWICH, CONN., 28 miles from New-York, via the New-Haven Railroad, AT REDUCED RATES OF FARE, will be opened for business June 17. Apply on the premises or address J. H. MORTON, Proprietor.

**LONG BRANCH! WEST END HOTEL,** COTTAGES AND RESTAURANT. Will open for the Season of 1880, THURSDAY, JUNE 17. PRESBURY & HILDRETH, Proprietors.

**PROSPECT HOUSE, NYACK ON THE HUDSON.** OPENS JUNE 1. Can be reached by three steam-boat lines, also by Hudson River R. R. and Northern R. R. of N. J. House has all modern improvements, commanding one of the finest views on the Hudson. T. J. FOSTER, Prop'r.

**UNITED STATES HOTEL,** LONG BRANCH, OPENS JUNE 19. LAIRD & VAN CLEAF, Proprietors.

**HEATH HOUSE,** SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, N. J., Will open early in June. Apply at Coleman House, New-York City, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M. J. WARREN COLEMAN, Manager.

PAVILION HOTEL, WOODSBURGH, LONG Island; 18 miles from New-York; magnificent house, beautiful grounds; adapted to families; no malaria or hay fever; pure sea air; commodious stables; splendid drives; cheap railroad communication; moderate prices. A. B. GLADWIN & CO.

**SHARON SPRINGS, N. Y.** PAVILION HOTEL. OPEN JUNE 15, 1880. JOHN H. GARDNER & SON.

HAMILTON HOUSE, STAMFORD, CONN.—First-class family house; high grounds; wide piazzas; shady lawns; free from malaria; gas and running water in every room; one hour's ride from New-York City; billiard-room, bathing, boating, and fishing. M. H. [illegible], Proprietor.

**LONG BRANCH.** LELAND'S OCEAN HOTEL WILL OPEN SATURDAY, JUNE 12.

THE MANHANSET HOUSE, SHELTER Island, Long Island, has been leased by Mr. JAMES SLATER, proprietor of the "Berkeley," 5th-av., corner 9th-st., New-York, and will open for the reception of guests June 12, 1880.

PARK HOUSE, SUMMIT, N. J.—THIS POPULAR family hotel will open its ninth season June 1; parties may secure rooms by application to J. MIERA, Proprietor. Furnished cottages private, or in connection with the hotel.

**THOUSAND ISLAND HOUSE,** ALEXANDRIA BAY, N. Y., OPENS JUNE 1, 1880. Send two three-cent stamps for Guide Book. O. G. STAPLES, Proprietor.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., under new and efficient management, is open for the reception of guests. Modern improvements.

LENOX HOUSE, GREENWICH, CONN.—FAMILIES desiring first-class accommodations and superior board at reasonable rates, apply to E. M. BUTLER, proprietor.

A FEW FAMILIES CAN REDUCE EXPENSES one-half and secure good board and best society at delightful resort on the Sound. HOME CLUB ASSOCIATIONS, No. 1,251 Broadway.

MOORE'S HOTEL, TRENTON FALLS, N. Y.—First class. Finest scenery and Falls in America. Send for circulars. M. MOORE, Proprietor.

COLUMBIA WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, near Hudson, N. Y. [illegible], Proprietor. Twenty-fifth season. Send for illustrated circular.

TITUS HOUSE, BELLPORT, SOUTH SIDE Long Island. Now open. Address Mrs. [illegible].

AT MONMOUTH BEACH.—LARGE, NICELY furnished rooms; first-class board; reasonable rates. Apply at No. 37 West 37th-st.

## HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

FOR SALE.—A VERY HANDSOME, STYLISH coach or coupé, brown horse, about 7 years old, 16 hands, gentle and kind in harness; property of a gentleman leaving the City; can be seen at No. 110 Madison-av., corner 30th-st.

A BREWSTER DOG-CART AND NEW SILVER-plated double coupé harness for sale cheap; also, fine top buggy and Portland sleigh. No. 145 West 17th-st.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR A young man to start in business; poor health compels me to sell a fine store, doing a strictly cash business; $3,300 cash. JOHN M. BERRY, Providence, R. I.

## BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN P. RICE, MANNING A. GOODWIN, PINCKNEY WALKER, and LEWIS H. TYLER, composing the firm of Rice, Goodwin, Walker & Co., bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Manning A. Goodwin, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, and of the Revised Statutes of the United States, title "Bankruptcy," for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 10th day of June, 1880, at one o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esquire, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 11th day of May, 1880. SAMUEL H. LYMAN, Clerk. my12-law3wTu*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DECKER C. WICKHAM and OSCAR D. WICKHAM, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Decker J. Wickham and Oscar D. Wickham, of Wawayanda, Orange County, New-York, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the Revised Statutes of the United States, title "Bankruptcy," for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under said title, and that the 18th day of June, 1880, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of [illegible], Register in Bankruptcy, [illegible], in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the [illegible] day of May, 1880. SAMUEL H. LYMAN, Clerk.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

**THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.** The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale. ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A HANDSOME BACK PARLOR, ON FIRST floor; front alcove on second, and other rooms, with first-class board, to transient or permanent parties, for Summer months; references. No. 19 East 46th-st.

NO. 133 EAST 55TH-ST.—GENTLEMEN AND wives, or single gentlemen, will find desirable rooms with board, in a private family; prices moderate; references exchanged.

NO. 50 WEST 39TH-ST.—UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT; freshly-done-up rooms suitable for gentleman, or gentleman and wife; also, doctor's office, with first-class board; references.

QUIET, COMFORTABLE HOME IN PHYSICIAN'S family for one requiring extra care and medical supervision. Address ALEXIS, Box No. 310 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

FORTY-SECOND-ST., NO. 12 EAST.—Rooms, with board, to transient or permanent parties, at reasonable rates; references.

NO. 256 WEST 34TH-ST.—WITH BOARD, large room, second floor; also, hall room; ample closets; all conveniences.

NO. 12 PARK-AV. In small family, parlor and bedroom; also large and small rooms separately, with board.

PLEASANT ROOMS WITH BOARD.—NO. 19 Gramercy Park, East 20th-st.; reference.

NO. 105 WEST 47TH-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms to a gentleman, with board. Reference.

NO. 7 GRAMERCY PARK.—ROOMS, DOUBLE and single, with first-class board.

## FURNISHED ROOMS.

GENTLEMEN IN SEARCH OF COOL, airy, well-furnished rooms, with first-class attendance, will find such at No. 40 West 26th-st., few doors from Broadway.

NO. 21 WEST 27TH-ST.—ROOMS ALL sizes, on each floor; extra in size and appointments; all modern conveniences; terms low for Summer months.

A.—LARGE AND SMALL FRONT AND rear rooms; a back parlor; all handsomely furnished; choice location; Summer prices. No. 159 West 46th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE AND double, to let to gentlemen only; references required. Call at No. 129 West 21st-st.

NO. 41 EAST 22D-ST.—BEAUTIFUL COOL rooms; permanent or transient; breakfast if desired; references; Summer prices.

NO. 37 WEST 37TH-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms for gentlemen, without board, for the Summer.

NO. 33 WEST 27TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY furnished rooms, en suite or single, on second floor, to gentlemen; references.

## COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—AMONG THE HIGHLANDS of Hudson; private mansion, first-class accommodations; terms, $7, $8, $9, and $10. Address F. M. S., Box No. 97, Cornwall, N. Y.

BATH, L. I.—FAMILIES WITHOUT SMALL CHILDREN preferred. For terms, location, &c., inquire of Postmaster.

## INSTRUCTION.

**COLUMBIA COLLEGE.** SCHOOL OF ARTS. The concluding examinations of the several classes for the year will begin on MONDAY, MAY 17, AT 9:30 A. M. The examination of candidates for admission will begin on WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, AT 9:30 A. M. Commencement at the Academy of Music, on WEDNESDAY, June 9, at 10 A. M.

SCHOOL OF MINES. The annual examination of the several classes will begin on MONDAY, MAY 17, AT 9:30 A. M. The examination of candidates for admission to any one of the five regular courses, viz., Mining Engineering, Civil Engineering, Analytical and Applied Chemistry, Geology and Paleontology, Metallurgy, will begin on FRIDAY, JUNE 4, AT 9:30 A. M. Commencement at the Academy of Music, on WEDNESDAY, June 9, at 10 A. M. F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President, 49th-st., Madison and 4th avs., New-York.

MRS. FREDERICK JONSON and MISS AGNES L. JONES. BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 15 EAST 31ST-ST. FULL COLLEGIATE, SPECIAL, AND ACADEMIC COURSES. Especial attention paid to primary and preparatory departments. A separate class for boys will be formed in the Autumn; also, an infant class, which will be taught according to the Pestalozzian system. Application for the ensuing year may now be made.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d-st., reopens Sept. 30. French and German languages practically taught. Thorough training in Primary, Secondary, and Collegiate departments. The course of study in the Collegiate department meets all the demands for the higher education of women.

THE LATE PRINCIPAL OF A SUCCESSFUL private school in this City will receive two or three boys for the Summer at his country home, 40 miles from the City, in a neighborhood absolutely healthy, and removed from all temptation. French spoken. Address PRINCIPAL, care E. S. B., Post Office Box No. 3,305, New-York City.

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL REMOVED TO No. 112 West 38th-st.; only 20 pupils; thorough instruction and personal care; warm lunches; places may now be taken for Autumn term; two Summer pupils also taken to the sea-side. References: President Noah Porter, Yale College; Chancellor Howard Crosby, New-York University.

MISS CHISHOLM WILL OPEN A SCHOOL FOR girls at No. 718 Madison-av. on MONDAY, Sept. 27, 1880. Especial attention paid to the English branches and Latin. Separate class for boys. Kindergarten. French and German thoroughly taught.

CLAVERACK (N. Y.) COLLEGE AND HUDSON RIVER INST.—A Boarding-school of high rank; 14 instructors, 10 departments; languages, art, and music specialties. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D., Pres't.

ROCKLAND COLLEGE, NYACK, N. Y.—BOTH sexes; enter any time; open during Summer; $200 per year. Send for catalogue. W. H. BANNISTER, A. M.

ROCKLAND COLLEGE, NYACK-ON-THE-Hudson, will be open for SUMMER BOARD and optional study for SCHOLARS on June 15. A most delightful home, with pleasant drives, mountain scenery, boating and salt-water bathing, within City reach, at reasonable rates. Address W. H. BANNISTER, A. M.

MISS AIKEN'S SCHOOL, STAMFORD, CONN.—Circulars at Lockwood's, 812 Broadway.

## TEACHERS.

A GRADUATE OF YALE, PRINCIPAL OF A thriving preparatory school near New-York City, will take private pupils of all grades at Newport, Long Branch, or elsewhere during the Summer months; highest references. Address TUTOR, Post Office Box No. 347, Yonkers, N. Y.

## PROPOSALS.

**PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN SUPPLIES AND TRANSPORTATION.** DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, WASHINGTON, May [illegible], 1880. SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposals for Beef, Bacon, Flour, Clothing, or Transportation," &c., (as the case may be,) and directed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Nos. 65 and 67 Wooster-st., New-York, will be received until 11 A. M. of MONDAY, June 7, 1880, for furnishing for the Indian service about 900,000 pounds Bacon, 40,000,000 pounds Beef on the hoof, 128,000 pounds Beans, 55,000 pounds Baking Powder, 2,300,000 pounds Corn, 333,000 pounds Coffee, 8,300,000 pounds Flour, 212,000 pounds Feed, 300,000 pounds Hard Bread, 75,000 pounds Hominy, 8,000 pounds Lard, 1,650 barrels Mess Pork, 228,000 pounds Rice, 11,900 pounds Tea, 73,000 pounds Tobacco, 200,000 pounds Salt, 147,000 pounds Soap, 6,900 pounds Soda, 800,000 pounds Sugar, and 850,000 pounds Wheat.

Also, Blankets, Woolen and Cotton goods, (consisting in part of Ticking, 24,000 yards; Standard Calico, 300,000 yards; Drilling, 18,000 yards; Duck, 181,000 yards; Denims, 15,000 yards; Gingham, 60,000 yards; Kentucky Jeans, 25,000 yards; Satinet, 4,700 yards; Brown Sheeting, 212,000 yards; Bleached Sheeting, 17,000 yards; Hickory Shirting, 13,000 yards; Calico Shirting, 5,000 yards; Winsey, 650 yards;) Clothing, Groceries, Notions, Hardware, Medical Supplies, and a long list of miscellaneous articles, such as Wagons, Harness, Plows, Rakes, Forks, &c.

Also, Transportation for such of the Supplies, Goods, and articles that may not be contracted for to be delivered at the Agencies.

BIDS MUST BE MADE OUT ON GOVERNMENT BLANKS.

Schedules showing the kinds and quantities of subsistence supplies required for each Agency, and the kinds and quantities, in gross, of all other goods and articles, together with blank proposals and forms for contract and bond, conditions to be observed by bidders, time and place of delivery, terms of contract and payment, transportation routes, and all other necessary instructions will be furnished upon application to the Indian Office in Washington, or Nos. 65 and 67 Wooster-st., New-York; to E. M. Kingsley, No. 30 Clinton-place, New-York; Wm. H. Lyon, No. 483 Broadway, New-York, and to the Commissaries of Subsistence, U. S. A., at Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Leavenworth, Omaha, Cheyenne, and Yankton, and the Postmaster at Sioux City.

Bids will be opened at the hour and day above stated, and bidders are invited to be present at the opening.

CERTIFIED CHECKS. All bids must be accompanied by certified checks upon some United States Depository or Assistant Treasurer, for at least five per cent. of the amount of the proposal.

R. E. TROWBRIDGE, Commissioner.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-ENGLAND RAILROAD COMPANY, ENGINEER'S OFFICE, NO. 244 FEDERAL-ST., BOSTON, May 25, 1880.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock noon of Monday, June 7, for dredging from the harbor about 182,000 cubic yards of material from near the New-York and New-England Railroad Company's terminal ground at South Boston to a depth of 23 feet at mean low water, and placing and leveling the same to grade 15 upon the 12-acre tract extending from land of the New-York and New-England Railroad Company and of J. N. Clark to Eastern-av., and between land of the Boston Wharf Company and B-st.

Also, to dredge to the same depth, from the same locality and from the site of the proposed docks, 147,000 cubic yards, to be placed and leveled to complete the space left for slope; also, bank of proposed reserves on the 50-acre tract which extends from the 12-acre tract to the Harbor Commissioner's line.

For further information apply at this office. Right is reserved to reject any and all bids. L. B. BIDWELL, Chief Engineer.

## PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF WALTER WILLIAMS, last heard from in Chicago in 1878. Address Miss LIZZIE SLOAN, No. 346 West 19th-st., New-York City.

C. [illegible] No. 278 Franklin-av., Brooklyn, E. D.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**BOOTH'S THEATRE.** THE RAYMOND BENEFIT. HENRY E. ABBEY ... Lessee and Manager. NEXT THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 3, 1880. A VAST PROGRAMME and FORMIDABLE ARRAY OF VOLUNTEERING ARTISTS, including JOHN McCULLOUGH, JNO. GILBERT, E. A. SOTHERN, W. J. FLORENCE, ROSE COGHLAN, ELIZA WEATHERSBY, NAT GOODWIN, Jr., for JOHN T. RAYMOND'S FAREWELL BENEFIT. *** Sale of seats begun. Regular prices.

**MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE.** AT 8:30. 24th-st. and Broadway. Mackaye's Double Stage. FIFTH MONTH of HAZEL KIRKE. EVERY EVENING at 8:30; SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.

**UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.** A. M. PALMER ... Proprietor and Manager. THIRD WEEK OF Von Suppé's Sweetest Opera, BOCCACCIO! BOCCACCIO! Interpreted by MAHN'S COMIC OPERA COMPANY, with SPLENDID CHORUS and FULL ORCHESTRA. SATURDAY, June 5, Third Matinée of BOCCACCIO.

**MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE.** AT 8:30 P. M. DOUBLE STAGE. ELEVATED ORCHESTRA.

**FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.** P. O. P. PIRATES OF PENZANCE NIGHTLY. Positively last week. D'OYLY CARTE'S LONDON OPERA CO. in Gilbert & Sullivan's Great Success. Wednesday, June 2—150th performance.

**MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE.** AT 8:30 P. M. VENTILATION BY MECHANICAL MEANS.

**WALLACK'S.** BECKETT'S BENEFIT TO-NIGHT. THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, June 1, at 7:30, TESTIMONIAL FAREWELL BENEFIT, prior to his departure for England, tendered to MR. HARRY BECKETT. The performance will begin at 7:30, with THE HOUSEHOLD FAIRY. Characters by Eben Plympton and Miss Effie Ellsler. The great act from INGOMAR. Characters by Messrs. Frank Mordaunt, Geo. C. Jordan, Charles Jordan, J. W. Summers, Robert Williams and Miss Adele Belgarde. One act from SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER. Characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, John Gilbert, Maurice Barrymore, Wm. Leonard, Mr. Pearson, Miss Stella Boniface, and Miss Ada Dyas. One act of THE LADY OF LYONS. Characters by Steele Mackaye, Miss Rose Coghlan and Mme. Ponisi. A Recitation, THE HOSTAGE, by Mr. F. Robinson. Followed by the comedy of MARRIED LIFE, reconstructed and condensed into one act especially for this occasion; characters by Messrs. John Gilbert, Gilmour, Shannon, George C. Jordan, Harry Beckett, (with song, "Babes in the Wood,") Miss Boniface, Miss Loraine, Miss Bartlett, Miss Cameron, and Mme. Ponisi. Followed by THE GREAT HERRMANN'S most startling feats in magic. Seats at the box-office. Prices as usual.

**WALLACK'S.** SUPPLEMENTARY SEASON. SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT. The celebrated Comedian, Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU, has been engaged to appear here for a limited period in his famous drama of KIT! THE ARKANSAS TRAVELER! which will be presented for the first time at this theatre on SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 5, with ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY AND APPOINTMENTS and A SPECIALLY SELECTED CAST.

**HAVERLY'S 14TH-STREET THEATRE.** Corner of 14th-st. and 6th-av. J. H. HAVERLY ... Proprietor and Manager. MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS and WEDNESDAY MATINEE, LAST FOUR PERFORMANCES of the GREAT and ONLY HERRMANN, With the Great Combination of Novelties, THE LORELLAS, THE GNAFRI BROTHERS. THURSDAY, June 3, first appearance at this theatre of Miss ANGIE SCHOTT, With THE JOLLY MARINERS, in TRIFLES.

**NIBLO'S GARDEN THEATRE.** J. H. HAVERLY ... Proprietor and Manager. E. G. GILMORE ... Associate Manager. EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEE, RICE'S CELEBRATED EVANGELINE COMBINATION. EVANGELINE AND THE LONE FISHERMAN, With select chorus of 35 young, fresh voices. Monday, June 7—Annie Ward Tiffany in Child-Stealer.

**MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE.** AT 8:30 P. M. EMBROIDERED CURTAIN. EXQUISITE INTERIOR.

**METROPOLITAN CONCERT HALL.** Broadway, 7th-av. and 41st-st. This magnificent building now open; finest place of its kind in the world; elegant café, restaurant, &c., &c. An open-air promenade 400 feet long. RUDOLPH ARONSON'S ORCHESTRA. FIFTY SELECTED PERFORMERS. POPULAR CONCERTS EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock. Admission, 25c.; private boxes, $1 and $2 extra.

**MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE.** AT 8:30 P. M. 121ST CONSECUTIVE TIME. HAZEL KIRKE.

**ABBEY'S PARK THEATRE.** THOMPSON. HENRY E. ABBEY ... Lessee and Manager. LAST WEEKS OF DENMAN THOMPSON as JOSHUA WHITCOMB. EVERY EVENING at 8; SATURDAY MATINEES at 2.

**MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE.** AT 8:30 P. M. HANDSOMEST THEATRE IN THE WORLD.

## EXCURSIONS.

**BRIGHTON BEACH.** THE BROOKLYN, FLATBUSH & CONEY ISLAND RAILWAY COMPANY Will commence running trains from the Long Island Railroad Depot, FLATBUSH AND ATLANTIC AVENUES, BROOKLYN, to Hotel Brighton, Coney Island, on Sunday, May 30, 1880. And will run half-hourly from 6:30 A. M. to 9:30 P. M., leaving FLATBUSH-AVENUE 15 and 45 minutes past the hour. Separate trains will run from BEDFORD half-hourly, leaving Bedford 4 and 34 minutes past the hour. Last train from the Beach leaves Brighton at 9:45 P. M. Flatbush-Avenue Depot is reached via Flatbush avenue cars from Fulton Ferry, and Atlantic-avenue cars from South, Wall, and Fulton Ferries. All trains stop at Prospect Park Station. HOTEL BRIGHTON Will be open for guests on above date. W. E. DORWIN, Superintendent.

**MANHATTAN BEACH,** VIA BAY RIDGE. COMMENCING THURSDAY, MAY 27. The steamer D. R. MARTIN will leave Pier No. 1, foot of Whitehall-st., (terminus of the Elevated Railroads,) connecting at BAY RIDGE with trains for Manhattan Beach, as follows: 9:25, 10:25, 11:25 A. M., 12:25, 1:25, 2:25, 3:25, 4:25, 5:25, 6:25, and 7:25 P. M. Returning, leave MANHATTAN BEACH at 8:20, 10:20, 11:20 A. M., 12:20, 1:20, 2:20, 3:20, 4:20, 5:20, 6:20, 7:20, and 8:20 P. M. VIA GREENPOINT. By steamer SYLVAN GROVE, from foot of 23d-st., E. R.: 9:45, 10:45, 11:45 A. M., 12:45, 1:45, 2:45, 3:45, 4:45, 5:45, 6:45 P. M. Returning, leave MANHATTAN BEACH at 7:35, 11:05 A. M., 12:05, 1:05, 2:05, 3:05, 4:05, 5:05, 6:05, 7:05, 8:05 P. M.

A—GRAND OPENING OF LONG BRANCH, THE CITY BY THE SEA. REGULAR DAILY TRIP TO THE MAMMOTH IRON PIER DIRECT. NO CHANGE. 20 miles Ocean sail. Five hours at this famous Watering-place. Saloon steamer ADELAIDE, entirely rebuilt and refurnished for this route. SUNDAY, MAY 30, And EVERY DAY THEREAFTER. Will leave 22d-st., North River, 10 A. M.; Leroy-st., 10:15 A. M.; Pier No. 1 North River, 10:30 A. M. All the musical attractions on board, including famous Adelaide Glee Club. ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 60 CENTS. Organizations can make favorable arrangements. [illegible] & CO., No. 61 Liberty-st. Celebrated Mason & Hamlin Organs used on this boat. Warerooms, No. 46 East 14th-st. Freight received up to 10 A. M. Pier No. 1 North River.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE PEOPLE'S FAVORITE steamer LONG BRANCH, and barges Sands, Haskett, Myers, Morton, and Geraldine. Also, Oscawana Island, Mount Pleasant, Dudley's, Spring Hill, Cold Spring, Linden, and Englewood Groves. With over 20 years' experience, I can safely guarantee perfect satisfaction. All boats decorated with flags. J. MYERS, corner of Morton and West sts.

## RAILROADS.

**PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.** GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE. Trains leave New-York via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries as follows: Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily. Williamsport, Lock Haven, 9 A. M., 8:30 P. M.; Corry and Erie at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 10 A. M.; arrive at Washington, 4:12 P. M. Regular at 4:30 and 8:30 A. M., 1, 4, and 10 P. M.; Sunday, 10 P. M. Express for West Philadelphia, 4:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9 (10 limited), 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4, 4:40, 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Express for Philadelphia via Camden, 7:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., except Sunday. Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel. Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:05, 10:40 A. M., 9:35 P. M., daily; 7 A. M., 6:30 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 A. M., 3:50, 4:10, 11:05 P. M.; Sunday, 6:50 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:20, 6:30, 6:50, 9:40, 10:40, 11:20 A. M., 2:30, 3:50, 4:55, 5:30, 6:30, 8:50, 9:35, and 11:20 P. M. Daily, except Monday, 7 A. M. Sunday, 5:20, 6:05, 6:50, 7, 10:40, 11:20 A. M., 6:30, and 9:35 P. M.

**TO PHILADELPHIA VIA PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.** THE OLD ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT-LINE between NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA. 12 trains each way daily, except Sunday; 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York. Double Track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety. On and after May 31, 1880. Express Trains leave New-York via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries as follows: 4:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9 (10, limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4, 4:40, 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sundays 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M., and 12 night. Express Trains leave New-York daily, except Sunday, at 7:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., running through via Trenton and Camden. Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel. Returning trains leave West Philadelphia 12:01, 3:20, 3:45, 7, 7:35, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M. (Limited Express 1:30 P. M.,) 2, 3:30, 5:30, 7, and 7:30 P. M. Daily, except Monday, 4:25 A. M. On Sunday, 12:01, 3:20, 3:45, 4:25, 8, 8:30 A. M., 3:30 and 7 P. M. Leave Philadelphia, via Camden, 9 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., except Sunday. Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place. FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. L. P. FARMER, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing May 10, 1880, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot: 8 A. M., Western and Northern Express to Rochester, St. Albans, and Montreal, via Saratoga, with drawing-room cars. 10:30 A. M., Chicago and Western Express, drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, and Buffalo. 11:00 A. M., Express to Albany and Troy, with connections to Utica, Saratoga, Glenn's Falls, and Rutland. 4 P. M., Albany and Troy Express. 6 P. M., St. Louis Express, daily, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Buffalo, Toledo, and Detroit, and for Montreal, excepting Sunday night, via Saratoga. 7 P. M., Fast Express for Montreal, Rochester, and Corning, via Geneva. Sleeping cars to Geneva, Rochester, and Montreal, via St. Albans. 8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars to Syracuse, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago. 11 P. M., Night Express, with sleeping cars to Albany and Troy. Tickets on sale at Nos. 252 and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott's Express offices, 7 Park-place and 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn. J. M. TOUCEY, Gen. Supt. C. B. MEEKER, Gen. Passenger Agt.

**THE ERIE RAILWAY.** Now known as THE NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD. Arrangement of Through Trains from Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st., see note below.) 9 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo. 6 P. M., daily, Fast St. Louis Express, arriving at Buffalo 7 A. M., connecting with fast trains to the West and South-west. Pullman's best drawing-room sleeping coaches to Buffalo. 7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati and Chicago, without change. Hotel dining coaches to Chicago. 7:15 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant Train. Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 A. M., 5:45 and 6:45 P. M. For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

**LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.** PASSENGER TRAINS, on and after May 10, 1880, will leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 7 A. M., 1 P. M., and 6:30 P. M., for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Reading, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Waverly, Ithaca, Geneva, Lyons, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleeping coaches attached to 6:30 P. M. train. Trains leaving at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M. connect for all points in Mahanoy and Hazleton coal regions. ROBT. H. SAYRE, Gen'l Supt. E. B. BYINGTON, G. P. A. General Eastern office, corner Church and Cortlandt sts. D. H. CUMMINGS, Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD R. R.—Trains leave 42d-st. Depot for New-Haven and points north and east at 8, 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 3, 3:15, 5, 10, 11:30 P. M. Local trains—7:10, 8:05, 10:15 A. M., 3:40, 4:05, 4:40, 4:45, 5:15, 6:40, 7:30, 11:30 P. M. For particulars and connections with other railroads see time-tables at depots and hotels.

WICKFORD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Leave Grand Central Depot via New-Haven Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M., daily, except Sundays; also, 10 P. M., Sundays included, arriving in Newport at 2:30 and 7:30 P. M., and 6 A. M. Drawing-room cars on 8 A. M. and sleeping cars on 10 P. M. trains. THEO. WARREN, Superintendent.

## FINE ARTS.

CHRISTMAS CARDS EXTRAORDINARY. 800 designs in competition for the munificent prizes offered by L. PRANG & CO., amounting to $2,000, now on exhibition at the AMERICAN ART GALLERY, Madison-square. R. E. MOORE, Manager.

## THE TURF.

AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB—SPRING MEETING. JEROME PARK. Decoration Day, (May 31,) and 3d, 5th, 8th, 10th, and 12th June. Races commence each day promptly at 3 o'clock. J. H. COSTER, Sec. A. BELMONT, Prest.

## MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!—NEW ORGANS, $45, upward; Pianos, $150, upward, warranted six years. Second-hand instruments at bargains. Monthly payments received and for rent. HORACE WATERS & CO., No. 826 Broadway.

## BILLIARDS.

BILLIARDS, POOL, AND BAGATELLE Balls, Martingale Rings, Rosettes, Checks, Checkers, Sleeve Buttons, Toilet Mirrors, &c. WELLING COMPRESSED IVORY M'F'G CO., No. 251 Centre-st.

## MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—A stated meeting will be held in the Library on TUESDAY EVENING, June 1, at 8 o'clock. The Rev. LLEWELLYN D. BEVAN, D. D., will read a paper on "The Visits of George Whitefield to America." ANDREW WARNER, Recording Secretary.

## STEAM-BOATS.

**FALL RIVER LINE** FOR BOSTON AND THE EAST. $1.00 EACH WAY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON. Corresponding reduction to all other points East. Boston tickets are good only for continuous passage on steamers and connecting train as specified thereon. The mammoth palace steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE leave New-York DAILY (SUNDAYS INCLUDED) from Pier 28 N. R., foot of Murray-st., at 5 P. M. Leave Brooklyn 5 P. M., Jersey City 5:30 P. M. Tickets and state-rooms secured at all principal hotels and ticket offices, at the OFFICE ON THE PIER, and on steamers. BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents, N. Y. GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

ALBANY DAY BOATS.—C. VIBBARD AND DANIEL DREW daily, (Sundays excepted,) leave Vestry-st. Pier 8:35 and 24th-st. at 9 A. M., (Brooklyn by Annex at 8 A. M.,) landing at Nyack Ferry, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson. Passengers landing at West Point, Newburg, or Poughkeepsie, can return by down boat. Connect at Rhinebeck (by ferry) with the 2:45 P. M. train on the Ulster and Delaware Railroad. Tickets sold and baggage checked NORTH and WEST. Tickets or coupons good on the Hudson River Railroad received for passage.

OUTSIDE LINE FOR BALTIMORE DIRECT. MERCHANTS' AND MINERS' TRANSPORTATION COMPANY'S OUTSIDE LINE OF STEAMERS. The steamers of this line leave Pier No. 49 East River, (near foot of Clinton-st.,) WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS of each week at 3 P. M. Freight received daily up to 5 P. M. Lowest rates guaranteed. Rates of passage: First class, $8, including meals and state-room berth; steerage, $4; meals, if desired, 25 cents extra. Office, No. [illegible] South-st. GEO. H. GLOVER, Agent.

PROVIDENCE LINE TO BOSTON. VIA PROVIDENCE DIRECT. A FULL NIGHT'S REST. ONLY 42 MILES OF RAIL. FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATIONS ONLY. The favorite palace steamers MASSACHUSETTS and RHODE ISLAND Leave daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., at 5 P. M. No intermediate landings between New-York and Providence. Passengers arrive in Boston at 7 A. M.

SEA BIRD. CAPT. PARKER. For Red Bank—Foot of Franklin-st.

| LEAVE NEW-YORK. | LEAVE RED BANK. |
|---|---|
| Monday, 31st ... 10:00 A. M. | Monday, 31st ... 3:00 P. M. |
| Tuesday, June 1 ... 10:30 A. M. | Tuesday, June 1 ... 3:00 P. M. |
| Wednesday, 2d ... 11:30 A. M. | Wednesday, 2d ... 4:00 P. M. |
| Thursday, 3d ... 12:00 M. | Thursday, 3d ... 4:30 P. M. |
| Friday, 4th ... 1:00 P. M. | Friday, 4th ... 5:00 P. M. |
| Saturday, 5th ... 2:00 P. M. | Saturday, 5th ... 6:00 P. M. |
| Sunday, 6th ... 9:00 A. M. | Sunday, 6th ... 3:00 P. M. |

HELEN. CAPT. THROCKMORTON. For Red Bank—Foot Franklin-st.

| LEAVE NEW-YORK. | LEAVE RED BANK. |
|---|---|
| Monday, May 31, 3:00 P. M. | Monday, May 31, 6:30 A. M. |
| Tuesday, June 1, 3:30 P. M. | Tuesday, June 1, 6:30 A. M. |
| Wednesday, 2d ... 3:30 P. M. | Wednesday, 2d ... 6:30 A. M. |
| Thursday, 3d ... 3:30 P. M. | Thursday, 3d ... 6:30 A. M. |
| Friday, 4th ... 3:30 P. M. | Friday, 4th ... 6:30 A. M. |
| Saturday, 5th ... 3:00 P. M. | Saturday, 5th ... 6:30 A. M. |
| Sunday, 7th ... 11:00 A. M. | Monday, 7th ... 6:30 A. M. |

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamers leave Pier No. 25 E. R. daily (Sundays excepted) at 3 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., connecting with special trains at New-Haven for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c. Tickets sold and baggage checked at 944 Broadway, New-York, and 4 Court-st., Brooklyn. Excursion to New-Haven and return, $1.50.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING at Cozzens, (West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Esopus, connecting with Ulster and Delaware and Wallkill Valley Railroads, steam-boats JAMES W. BALDWIN and THOMAS CORNELL leave DAILY at 4 P. M., Pier 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st., except Saturdays, when Thomas Cornell leaves at 1:30 P. M.

ALBANY BOATS.—PEOPLE'S LINE, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND, leave Pier No. 41 N. R., FOOT of CANAL-ST., every week day, 6 P. M., connecting at Albany (Sunday morning excepted) with trains North, West, and East. State-rooms warmed by steam. Excursion to Albany and return, good 30 days, $2. W. W. EVERETT, President.

A.—MARY POWELL.—FOR WEST POINT, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston, landing at Cozzens, Milton, New-Hamburg, and Hyde Park, leaves foot of Vestry-st., at 3:10, and 24th-st. at 3:30 P. M. (Sundays excepted.) BAGGAGE BY EXPRESS received at Vestry-st. daily.

TROY BOATS, CITIZENS' LINE.—NEW steamers SARATOGA and CITY OF TROY leave Pier No. 49 (new No. 44) North River, foot of Leroy-st., DAILY, except Saturday, at 6 P. M., for TROY and ALL POINTS NORTH and WEST. Excursion tickets to Troy, $2. Steamers leaving Sunday land at Albany.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Steamers leave Catharine-slip (Pier No. 35 E. R.) daily, Sundays excepted, at 11:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Fare lower than by any other route.

FOR POUGHKEEPSIE.—STEAMERS D. S. MILLER and J. T. HASBROUCK leave Pier No. 35 N. R., foot of Franklin-st., daily at 5 P. M., landing at New-Hamburg, Marlboro, and Highland.

NORWICH LINE TO BOSTON.—FARE ONE DOLLAR for special limited tickets. Steamers leave Pier No. 40 North River, daily, including Sundays, at 5 P. M. for New-London, Boston, Worcester, &c.

BOAT FOR CATSKILL, STUYVESANT, AND INTERMEDIATE landings. Until further notice, daily, Sundays excepted, at 6 P. M., foot of Harrison-st., Pier No. 35 North River.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—STEAMER [illegible]

# OBSERVING MEMORIAL DAY

## A GREAT DEMONSTRATION IN THIS CITY.

### THE SPLENDID PAGEANT OF THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC AND THE NATIONAL GUARD—FLORAL DECORATIONS IN UNION AND MADISON SQUARES—THE EVENING EXERCISES IN THE ACADEMY.

Since the establishment of Decoration Day, there has been no celebration that at all compared with yesterday's. The weather was perfect. The storm of Sunday had freshened the atmosphere and the streets and the grass of the parks to a delightful degree, and occasional clouds intervened whenever the rays of the sun threatened to become too fierce for comfort. The preparations were on a far grander scale than usual, and they were admirably carried out. The Grand Army have improved their demonstrations with each succeeding year. The organization is one that in the nature of things may be expected to have a culmination, and then a gradual fading out, as the members die off one after another, until at last it becomes like to the Association of the Veterans of the war of 1812, which mustered but 10 representatives yesterday. Recognizing this fact, the boys have taken measures to provide for perpetuating the remembrance of the deeds they are banded together to celebrate. The idea of starting junior posts, composed of sons of veterans of the late war, has already been put in practice in several instances, and the prospects are that it will be generally adopted. In this way Decoration Day will, it is hoped, never be allowed to be obliterated from the national memory.

Business was generally suspended. On the doors of many establishments was posted a card bearing the announcement: "No North. No South. Our Country. Decoration Day will be celebrated Monday, May 31, 1880. This store will be closed." The City and the harbor were gay with bunting. Every person owning a flag flung it to the breeze, but many were evidently unable to decide whether it was proper to display their flags at half-mast or not. From an early hour the streets and the ferry-boats were crowded with persons in holiday attire, the majority laden with potted plants—tributes to the memory of family heroes. At 9 o'clock the chimes of Trinity pealed forth 20 selections appropriate to the day. The labor of decorating the City monuments was performed at an early hour. The Mexican War Veterans took charge of the Worth Monument, at the junction of Fifth-avenue and Broadway. They filled the four large corner urns with living plants in bloom, banked the base with potted palms, and twined the shaft with vines and cut flowers. On the fence facing southward was placed the inscription: "The Association of the Mexican Veterans." The statue of Seward, at Madison-avenue park, was decorated by the Blossom Club. The top of the pediment was encircled by a dense band of white and red roses. From this hung white and violet wreaths and boquets over a background of dark green leaves, which completely enveloped the pediment. The surrounding grass was covered in a circle two feet deep with potted shrubs in bloom. A wreath of roses encircled the statesman's head, a boquet was placed in his hand, and an open book of flowers rested at his feet. The Washington Market men turned the equestrian statue of Washington in Union-square into a perfect floral arbor. Evergreen arches uprose above the railings, and from each hung a large basket of living plants. The railings themselves were interlaced with evergreens and roses, and on the posts were placed urns of rare exotics. The entire pediment and lawn were concealed by cut flowers arranged in beautiful designs, on the four sides of the pediment being the inscriptions, "Washington," "1776," "1880," and "Immortal," respectively. Festoons of evergreens interspersed with cut flowers swung from the arches to the pediment in every direction. The horse stood in a field of potted plants and crowns of laurel encircled the rider's brow and hung from his extended hand. Directly to the north the marketmen had a stand, canopied with firs and decorated with evergreens and cut flowers. Lafayette's statue was intrusted to the Garde Lafayette. They erected a tall dome of eight evergreen arches above the statue's head, and imbedded its feet in potted plants. The pediment was banked in cut roses and draped with vines, the base being hidden by potted plants, finished off by a row of tiles. At every available point a hanging basket depended, a large one being swung from the intersection of the arches. The letters "R. F." in yellow immortelles, with gilded eagles above them, ornamented the evergreen pillars, and French and American flags were stuck all about. The statue of Lincoln was decorated by Lincoln Post, No. 13. The pediment was banked in green, and was massively fringed at the base with growing plants. Wreaths and harps of white roses ornamented three of its faces, and on the fourth was the legend "Emancipator" in cut flowers. Waving ferns stretched up from the feet to the knees of the statue, and flags were fastened all around. The Montgomery memorial, in front of St. Paul's Church, was prettily trimmed with cut flowers and thickly-festooned vines. Above, in a semi-circle, was the name "Montgomery," composed of red and white roses, and below were massed many large and small growing plants.

The parade was, by all odds, the largest and finest ever seen on Decoration Day. It is estimated that between 15,000 and 20,000 men were in line. The spectators lined the entire route on both sides a dozen deep, and all the windows, roofs, stoops, and railings were packed with sight-seers. It was a well-dressed and exceedingly orderly crowd, and the Police, who were out in strong force, had very little trouble with them. They were liberal with their applause, the Philadelphia visitors, the Marines, all the tattered battle-flags and the colored troops coming in for an especial share. The greeting extended to the colored men was as entirely spontaneous and free from suspicion of ridicule as it was merited, and this is a fact that deserves notice. The National Guardsmen began their march down Fifth-avenue from Forty-second-street promptly at 10 o'clock. They all looked and marched exceedingly well. Among them was the First Pennsylvania Regiment and Veteran Corps, apparently a crack organization. The Militia, the Troy Citizens' Corps, the Old Guard, and the Philadelphia State Fencibles formed the guard of escort. The three organizations named composed what was known as the red, white, and blue division, from the respective colors of their uniforms. The Grand Marshal and his staff, accompanied by a mounted guard of honor in service uniforms, preceded the distinguished guests, who rode in open carriages. Among these were Gen. Hancock, Gen. Sickles, Judge Morgan, Col. Norris, of Pennsylvania; Admiral Trenchard, Gen. Merritt, Col. Burt, and Appraiser Howard. Then came the First Division, composed of regulars and Mexican war veterans. The former included a battalion of Marines, a battalion of sailors from the United States ship Constitution, and Battery C, light artillery, which did service in the Mexican war. The veterans had a large truck surmounted by a white monument, inscribed "In memory of the Mexican dead," and filled with potted flowers.

The Second Division consisted of uniformed Customs employes, and two battalions of firemen with their apparatus, whose brightness would have delighted the heart of a New-England housekeeper. In the Third Division were a body of veteran Zouaves from Elizabeth, N. J., who dragged behind them a cannon captured at Stony Point by New-Jersey troops 101 years ago. They also had a number of tattered battle-flags, to one of which was attached the legend, "The first flag unfurled on rebel soil." They were followed by Post No. 2, Grand Army of the Republic, of Philadelphia, a magnificent body of men, who carried no less than 27 ragged standards, relics of the rebellion. Their disabled comrades rode behind. In one carriage were four men with only three legs between them. The Third Division was composed of Dahlgren Post, No. 113, Anna M. Ross Post, No. 1, of Philadelphia, and Abram Vosburg Post, No. 95, of Peekskill. Dahlgren Post had two trucks laden with flowers. One was capped by a black monument, on top of which rested a white dove. The centre piece of the other was a cannon, its mouth stuffed with cut-flowers. The Philadelphia Post carried 30 tattered battle flags. In the Fourth Division were the veteran associations of the Ninth New-York, (Hawkins's Zouaves;) Fifth New-York, (Duryea's Zouaves;) Tenth New-York, (National Zouaves;) Sixty-ninth New-York, and Seventy-third New-York Regiments. They all carried the remnants of the flags which had waved above them in battle. The Fifth and Tenth New-York Regiments were in Gen. Warren's old brigade during the war. As they passed the Stevens House, in lower Broadway, they caught a glimpse of the General standing in one of the windows, with his old head-quarters flag in his hand. Instantly every hat was lifted, and the air rang with their cheers. "We are all Warren men," said one of them afterward. "The old man fought bravely all through, and the notion that he turned coward at the last day is d—d nonsense." The boys of the Tenth had two truck-loads of flowers, and so had the Sixty-ninth Veterans.

The Fifth Division included Posts Reno, E. A. Kimball, Phil. Kearney, Sumner, and Abraham Lincoln, and the veterans of 1812. These were: Gen. Abraham Dally, 89; Samuel Ryckman, 87; Thomas Bianck, 85; David Van Arsdale, 84; Michael Van Name, 84; Edward N. Duryee, 84; Henry Morris, 82; Thomas Megson, 82; George Crygier, 83, and Gardiner Lillibridge, 80. Jacob Van Nostrand, aged 85, for whom a seat had been provided, died at his residence, in Washington-place, on Sunday. Sumner Post had a carriage, and Phil. Kearney Post two trucks, filled with flowers. Right here marched the Garde Lafayette and the Guardia Colombo, both of which should properly be in the last division. In the Sixth Division were the Veteran Zouave Association, the Veteran Association of the Forty-second New-York, and Posts W. D. Kennedy, Cameron, Wadsworth, Robert Anderson, and Vanderbilt, the last a new post, parading for the first time. It had a truck of flowers, handsomely upholstered in red and blue velvet, embroidered with gold. W. D. Kennedy, Wadsworth, and Robert Anderson Posts also had wagons laden with flowers, and behind the first-named was a decorated wagon filled with the "sons of the veterans" of the post. Post Cameron carried the battle-flags of the old Seventy-ninth. It may be mentioned that nearly every post displayed a number of tattered ensigns, and each was preceded by a band or drum-corps. Many were followed by their invalid members in carriages. The wagon of Wadsworth Post was tastefully trimmed, with two tiny drums ornamenting the top. The Seventh Division was headed by the Turner Cadets and drum-corps. Then came Koltes Post and the veteran organizations of the Twentieth, Thirty-ninth, Forty-fifth, and Sixty-eighth New-York (German) Regiments. The post had three large trucks of flowers. One was upholstered in red velvet and gold; the sides of another were banked by cut flowers, and the third was hung with red, white, and black bunting. A pleasant innovation was the presence of the wives and daughters of the comrades in carriages. In the Eighth Division were Posts George G. Meade, James C. Rice, Oliver Tilden, (of Morrisania,) Ellsworth, Farragut, John A. Dix, George Washington, Gen. James Shields, and Joe Hooker. Meade Post had a wagon draped with black velvet and bearing a large tomb of cut flowers—pink on top, green around the edge, and white on the sides. On it was the inscription: "They died that the nation might live." Dix Post carried a large monumental slab of white flowers with the Grand Army of the Republic badge and the national shield worked on the front in colors. At the top were two black cannon, crossed, and surmounting all was poised an eagle of white flowers. Shields and Hooker Posts had trucks laden with potted plants. In the Ninth Division marched a company of Austrian veterans in national uniform, Anderson Zouaves, and J. Lafayette Riker Post. The post had an immense truck-load of plants. Out of the corners were pointed cannon stuffed with cut flowers. The Tenth Division was composed of the District Telegraph employes, who walked like veterans. The Eleventh Division, owing to the defection of the Frenchmen and Italians, was confined to the Veteran Guards, the Skidmore Guards, and the Lincoln Guard, all colored organizations.

Mayor Cooper, Alderman Morris, Fire Commissioner King, and other City officers and several of the Governor's staff reviewed the pageant from the grand stand at Twenty-third-street. The Militia formed in line on the west side of Broadway, from Eighth-street to Duane-street, and saluted the other divisions as they passed by. After the parade, the G. A. R. entertained the comrades of Post No. 2, of Philadelphia, at a banquet in Koster & Bial's Garden. Subsequently the staff formally presented to the Memorial Committee a beautiful canary-colored silk standard with the arms of the G. A. R. embroidered on it. When this was over, the visitors from Philadelphia were invited to the rooms of the Crescent Club, where an old-fashioned camp-fire was held. Gen. Abram Dalley started the entertainment with reminiscences of the war of 1812. Gen. Byles followed, as a representative of the Mexican war, but was obliged to call upon Gen. Hall to assist him in doing justice to the subject. Addresses were also made by Col. Selfridge and others. Major Bullard, as the representative of the hosts, bade the guests welcome, and with others did much to promote the pleasure of the visiting members of the Grand Army.

Among the entertainments of the day was a magnificent dinner given by the officers of the Twenty-second Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., in honor of the officers of the First Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania, at Pinard's, No. 6 East Fifteenth-street. The floral decorations were profuse in recognition of the anniversary.

The evening exercises at the Academy of Music, under the direction of the Grand Army Memorial Committee, were very interesting, and were listened to by an audience which filled the Academy from pit to dome. Every Grand Army Post in the City was well represented, and the veterans' lady friends turned out in hundreds. The visiting Philadelphia and Peekskill Posts occupied seats in the orchestra, while the large stage was crowded with prominent guests of the Grand Army. Generals, Colonels, and Majors were there by the score. The only attempt at decoration in the building was a large floral monogram of Post No. 2, of Philadelphia, which hung over the stage. The stage itself was arranged to represent a camp scene. At the rear were the tattered and torn battle-flags brought from Pennsylvania. Two of these had been shot into shreds at Gettysburg. Col. Bankson T. Morgan presided. The programme of the evening was as follows: Overture by Gilmore's orchestra; reveille by the fife and drum corps of Post No. 2; prayer by the Rev. E. B. Tuttle, Chaplain United States Army; saxaphone solo, by M. E. A. Lefebvre; oration by Major-Gen. Daniel E. Sickles; cornet solo, by Señor Juan Salcedo; address by Col. A. Wilson Norris, of Gov. Hoyt's staff; chorus by the Lyceum Glee Club; march by the visiting fife and drum corps; recitation of "The Roll Call," by J. Spencer Smith; chorus by the Corinthian Quartet of Post No. 2; army calls and "taps" by the fife and drum corps, and the finale by the orchestra. The audience was enthusiastic to a degree, and encored everything except the prayer and speeches.

In the suburbs of the City, including Long Island, New-Jersey, Staten Island, and Westchester, the day was appropriately celebrated. A large parade took place at Yonkers, and in the evening an entertainment was given in Washburn Hall. In Paterson, N. J., most of the mills were shut down, and members of the Grand Army decorated the graves of the soldiers in the various cemeteries.

## THE DAY IN BROOKLYN.

Decoration Day in Brooklyn is observed more extensively every succeeding year. Yesterday business was almost entirely suspended, and the city, from the gayly-bedecked fringe of shipping on the river front to its landward limits, presented a gala appearance. Crowds of happy, well-dressed people filled the streets from an early hour. The cooling breeze was perfumed by the fragrance caught up from beautiful Spring flowers borne by thousands of loving hands to be strewn on the graves of the dead heroes. As the delicate perfume of the flowers added a new balm to the Summer breeze, so the gentle sorrow for the dead was turned into a holy joy by the glorified memory of the gallant men who gave up their lives to preserve the only free Government the world ever saw. The military pageant was, of course, the principal feature of the celebration. The various regiments of the Second Division, commanded by Brig.-Gen. Molineux, in the absence of Major-Gen. Jourdan, began to assemble at the Bedford-avenue fountain as early as 8 o'clock. Two hours later the line of march was taken up. The route was along Bedford-avenue to Lafayette-avenue, to Clinton-avenue, to Willoughby-avenue, to Cumberland-street to Fort Greene plaza, where the Second Division and the different Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic were reviewed from a stand by Mayor Howell and a number of prominent citizens. After the review, the troops marched into Hanson-place, to Flatbush-avenue. The Second Division drew up in line, and the Posts of the Grand Army were tendered a salute as they marched past. The latter organizations took the cars for Green-Wood, Cyprus Hills, and Flatbush Cemeteries. The members of the Second Division proceeded, also by cars, to Green-Wood, reforming at the gate before entering the cemetery. At the soldiers' plot the ceremonies were of an impressive character, and the oration was delivered by the Rev. Justin D. Fulton. At Cyprus Hills Cemetery, the Rev. Newland Maynard, Chaplain of the Forty-seventh Regiment, delivered the oration. There were no ceremonies beyond a simple decoration of the graves at the Naval or at the Flatbush Cemetery. At the Lutheran Cemetery, Assemblyman George Wren delivered an eloquent oration. A memorial service was held in the Academy of Music in the evening. United States District Attorney Tenney presided, and the invocation was delivered by the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, and addresses were made by the Rev. J. E. Rankin, D. D., of Washington, the Rev. Wayland Hoyt, Dr. James L. Farley, and others.

## OUTSIDE THE CITY.

### THE OBSERVANCE THROUGHOUT THE STATE AND COUNTRY.

Decoration Day was generally observed throughout the country yesterday, although in several places the ceremonies took place on Saturday or Sunday. In this State, in Nyack, the observance was of more interest than in past years. The people of the whole county joined in the village celebration. At noon all business was suspended and the village was decorated. Gen. John C. Robinson, one of the orators of the day, was in the village at an early hour, and was the guest of Abram Merritt, the commander of Waldron Post, G. A. R., at whose residence he was serenaded at 10:30 A. M. At 12:30 o'clock the procession—which was about a mile in length—formed on Broadway, and at 1 P. M. it began moving on its march to Oak Hill Cemetery, which is beautifully situated on the hills about a mile west of the village. There, after devotional exercises, vigorous and telling speeches were made by Gen. Robinson, Daniel J. Blauvelt, and Dr. Gunning, after which the members of Waldron Post strewed flowers on the graves of their dead comrades. In Poughkeepsie the day was observed on Sunday by appropriate services in the Hedding and Presbyterian churches, Hamilton Post, G. A. R., attending. In the latter church the Rev. F. B. Wheeler preached, and in the former the Rev. Mr. Lewis, but the formal observance occurred yesterday, and many people participated. In the morning the various committees proceeded to the cemeteries outside of the city, and decorated the soldiers' graves with flags and flowers. The exercises occurred at Mansion-Square Park, consisting of prayer, music, &c. In the evening, at the opera-house, there was an address by Wallace Bruce, a poem by A. H. Mc-Kinson, quartet singing, &c. In Hudson, Elmira, Newburg, Buffalo, and other places, appropriate observance was made.

In Hartford there was a parade of a battalion of the First Regiment, a battalion of the Governor's Guard, Grand Army organizations, &c., together with exercises at Spring Grove Cemetery and an oration by the Rev. John C. Kimball.

In Baltimore the decoration services were of a more imposing character than for some years previous. The several Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic of Maryland, under Gen. W. E. D. Ross, Grand Marshal, and Post No. 46, of Philadelphia, Albert Schafer commander, Gen. Ayres and staff, and other organizations composed the line of march, and after moving through some of the principal streets proceeded to Loudon Park Cemetery, where the graves of the dead soldiers were strewn with flowers. After the graves had been decorated, services from the stand took place, consisting of prayer by Chaplain Miller, of Wingate Post, an address by Comrade Lang, of Wilson Post, and an oration by the Hon. M. Brosius, of Pennsylvania.

For the first time since the war, Federal Decoration Day was imposingly observed in Danville, Va., yesterday. The Douglass Guards, (colored,) a colored hook and ladder company, and several colored civic societies formed a procession, with hundreds of colored men, women, and children following, and proceeded to the Federal Cemetery, where speeches were made by colored and white speakers, and every soldier's grave was decorated with flowers. There was a large assemblage of visitors at the Federal Cemetery, including many white citizens, mostly Federal officers and their families.

Dispatches from various points in Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Michigan, Iowa, and Minnesota state that Sunday was very generally observed throughout the North-west as Decoration Day, appropriate memorial services being held in churches and at cemeteries.

## AT THE SEA-SIDE.

### THOUSANDS VISIT CONEY ISLAND AND ROCKAWAY—THE HOTELS CROWDED.

The weather at Coney Island yesterday was delightful, the hot rays of the afternoon sun being tempered by a refreshing breeze from oceanward. Though but a light wind, it drove the surf on shore in long picturesque rollers, some of them a quarter of a mile in length, which rose and curved and broke with a regularity like that of clock-work. There was something curious about these breakers. From the blue verge where the sea and sky met up to within 100 yards of the shore there was to be seen nothing but the tiniest of wavelets. When within that distance the water suddenly rose in long parallel ridges, growing higher and rolling faster each instant, until the glassy sides first curved, then toppled and fell with a subdued roar upon the sands. The alignment of the rollers was perfect, and some of the larger ones were as straight as though they had been surveyed beforehand with a tape-line. A few yachts and sail-boats sported on the blue surface beyond, the sun-light shining brightly upon the white duck of their sails as the breeze filled them. On the horizon was the tiny black streak—apparently the breadth of a pencil-line—that denoted an incoming ocean steamer.

At the Manhattan the rush was very great, exceeding that of the opening day by 100 per cent. Trains of 10 and 12 cars, each car crowded to its fullest capacity, arrived hourly from Bay Ridge and a corresponding number from Green-Point. Warned by the disastrous experience of Thursday, so truthfully recounted in THE TIMES of the day following, Mr. Burnap and his aides had provided an extra force of 150 waiters, which, if it did not entirely do away with the aggravating delays, at least diminished them to periods that were endurable. A large number of the new arrivals went westward over the sands to the Brighton and other hotels, thus decreasing the crush in the Manhattan dining-rooms to an extent that was most refreshing. The private rooms of the Union and Lotos Clubs were thronged with club men and visitors. Crowds wandered over the lawns in front of the hotel, and admired the comparative freshness of the grass and flowers after the recent showers. The bathing pavilion was open, and about 200 ventured into the water. The Marine Railway is coining a small fortune for somebody. During the busy period yesterday its receipts were $200 an hour. A second track has been added, and trips were made every two or three minutes.

At the Brighton the throng was equally great, and the bar and dining rooms did a rushing business. Among the arrivals were James O. Brodhead, of St. Louis; Congressman Bliss, of Brooklyn; E. F. Frothingham, ex-Gov. E. D. Morgan, and others. At West Brighton Beach the hotels were all in full blast. Further up the beach were merry-go-rounds, circular swings, and other sports. The camera obscura man did a good business, and the artificial cows at Paul Bauer's were milked every minute. There were a number of uniformed Militiamen on the beach, and quite a sprinkling of Masons, but no formal visits were made by either organization.

Thomas H. Ryan, who has charge of the news-stand at Manhattan Beach, justifies his course in charging two cents extra for New-York papers on Sunday by the statement that he is put to additional expense in carrying the papers thither on that day. It seems that, to accommodate his patrons, he is obliged to run a special express, as no trains are run from this City at a sufficiently early hour.

The Summer season was practically opened at Rockaway yesterday. Every hotel on the beach was crowded with people, brought thither by boat and rail, who swallowed their clams and beer with the avidity born of a long fast, and many of whom availed themselves of the first opportunity presented this year to enjoy the unexampled surf and still water bathing which the place affords. The most perfect order and good humor prevailed, and it speaks volumes for the too-often abused masses of the people of New-York and its suburbs that swarms of them can gather in recreation a dozen miles away from the nearest policemen and with the provocation of lager, whisky, and ozone to stimulate their animal spirits, can separate and return to their homes without the record of a single black eye. The principal novelty which the visitors to Rockaway enjoyed yesterday was a visit to the new mammoth hotel, upon whose proportions they gazed with wonder, as well they might, for it is the largest concern of the kind in the world. It is now very near completion, and will be formally opened in the latter part of June. One-half of it will be ready for furnishing on Monday, and one bar and lunch room will be in full blast on Sunday next. The last train, which left the beach last evening at 7:30, and promised to bring its passengers to Long Island City in an hour, spent very nearly two hours on the road.

## DOCTORS OF THE THROAT.

### ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN LARYNGOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

The second annual meeting of the American Laryngological Association was opened at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, in Parlor No. 10, Delmonico's. The roll-call was answered by a full representation of the Fellowships, among them Prof. J. Solis Cohen, of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia; Prof. George M. Lefferts, of the College of Physicians and Surgeons; Prof. Frederick J. Knight, of Harvard College; Prof. E. L. Shurley, of the Detroit Medical College; Dr. J. H. Hartman, of Baltimore; Prof. William C. Glasgow, of the St. Louis Medical College; Dr. Andrew H. Smith, of New-York; Dr. Ephraim Cutter, of Boston; Prof. Frank H. Bosworth, of Bellevue Hospital Medical College; Dr. R. P. Lincoln, of New-York; Dr. Beverly Robinson, of New-York; Dr. Carl Seiler, of Philadelphia; Dr. Morris J. Asch, of New-York; Thomas F. Rumbold, of St. Louis, and Dr. William Porter, of St. Louis. Among the eminent medical guests present were: W. Gleitsmann, Asheville, N. C.; M. Langmaid, Boston; E. W. Cushing, Boston; Harrison Allen, Philadelphia; C. E. Bean, Louisville; C. E. Sajous, Philadelphia; William H. Daly, Pittsburg; W. C. Jarvis, New-York; D. N. Rankin, Allegheny, Penn.; George W. Major, of Montreal, and many other prominent specialists in diseases of the throat and air-passages.

The meeting was called to order by President Cohen with a few happily-worded sentences of congratulation. The address of welcome was delivered by Prof. Lefferts, who first welcomed the guests for the association. When they considered what had been done by it during the first year of its existence, they had reason, he thought, for self-congratulation, and he was sure they could not fail to appreciate the fact that the present meeting promised to be one of more than ordinary value to them all. This fact being taken as a guarantee for the future, it might be fairly anticipated that their gatherings would bring together, from far and wide, a large number of enthusiastic, earnest, and devoted workers, and would furnish occasions of the highest scientific interest, not only to their specialty, but to the whole profession of medicine. The department of surgery they represented had made great strides toward perfection during the last few years. It was worthy of note that the reputations of their representative men, in the variety and value of their contributions to literature, were as familiar as household words to the readers of medical periodicals. The importance of laryngology as a science and of the laryngoscope as an instrument was now universally acknowledged, and their good results were appreciated by all classes of medical practitioners. If the profession at large thus appreciated their work and looked to them for the cultivation of their special field, it behooved them not to offer any immature results to the medical public, but rather to endeavor to present the ripest fruits of their experience and the outcome of earnest labor in their special domain. Dr. Lefferts concluded by hoping that their discussions would be conducted in that proper spirit of scientific interest which would bring forth a valuable crop of facts, acceptable alike to their colleagues and to all the profession.

Three papers were read at the morning session—one by Dr. Cutter on "Tubercle of the Throat, according to Salisbury," another on the "Treatment of Pharyngitis Sicca," by Dr. Shurly, and a third on "Erysipelas of the Larynx," by Dr. Potter. At the afternoon session, Prof. Lefferts read a memoir on the "Use of the Laryngoscope with Children," and Dr. Beverly Robinson brought on an animated discussion with a paper on the "Therapeutical Value of Rest in the Treatment of Laryngeal Diseases." Dr. Robinson cited cases from his practice in which the prescription of absolute rest from phonation had been attended with the happiest results, and enforced his views by an analysis of the pathology of diseases of the throat and organs of phonation. The subject was discussed by Prof. Bosworth, Dr. Seiler—who took the ground that, while absolute rest from phonation was valuable when the trouble arose from nervous causes, it was to be prescribed gradually when only the muscles were involved—Dr. Allen, Dr. Cohen, Dr. Cutter, and Prof. Knight, who expressed the opinion that surgical interference in cases of tubercular disease was ill-advised, and could only prolong for a few days or weeks the life of a patient whom it was better to let die. Dr. Cushing presented a preparation of the throat of a young woman who died of typhoid fever, complicated with the formation of a membrane in the larynx. The specimen was curious, both because of the rarity of the disease, which is described by Griesinger, Twick, and Rokitansky as occasionally epidemic in European hospitals, and because of the fact that the patient's sister, who attended her in the capacity of nurse, was, at the expiration of the usual period of incubation, prostrated by a severe attack of true diphtheria. The meeting of the association will be continued for two days, closing on Wednesday afternoon.

## APPEAL IN THE KALLOCH CASE.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 31.—A notice of an appeal to the Supreme Court has been filed, from the order of the Superior Court, sustaining the demurrer to the complaint, and dismissing the proceedings instituted to remove Mayor Kalloch from office.

# TURF AND FIELD SPORTS

## CAPITAL CONTESTS OF THE NEW-YORK ATHLETIC CLUB.

### THE BEST AMATEUR RUN—THE SPORTS WITNESSED BY A LARGE CROWD AT THE GROUNDS IN MOTT HAVEN.

The New-York Athletic Club held its eleventh annual Spring meeting yesterday at the club grounds in Mott Haven. The day was a delightful one for athletic sports, and the track was in the very best condition. The grand stand was crowded with ladies and gentlemen. The sports opened with a 125-yard handicap, run in trial heats, which was won by W. C. Richardson, of the Essex Club, in 0:12 3-5. E. W. Brown, of the Manhattan, was second, and H. J. Barringer was third. A contest at putting the shot was decided in favor of H. E. Buermeyer, of the New-York Club, who covered 35 feet 3 inches. F. J. Kilpatrick took the second medal. Five men started in a 800-yard run, which was won by L. E. Meyers, of the Manhattan Club, in 0:34 1-5. L. A. Stuart, of the Knickerbocker Club, took second prize, and H. J. Davidson, of the Madison Club, third. Five men next entered upon a competition at the running board jump, J. S. Voorhees, of the Brooklyn Club, announcing his intention of striving to beat the best American record of 21 feet 2¼ inches. He failed to accomplish the feat, but covered 21 feet and carried off the first prize; J. L. Smith, of the Palisade Boat Club, covered 19 feet and secured the second medal. Ross Underhill, of the Staten Island Club; L. H. Johnson, of the Manhattan, and D. M. Stern, of the New-York Club, rode a one-mile bicycle race, and Johnson won in 3:34 1-5; Underhill came in second, and Stern third. W. B. Curtis, of the New-York Club, had stated his intention of entering the competition at throwing the hammer and of beating the best American amateur record of 87 feet 1 inch, which is his own. He was disabled in a tug of war on Saturday, however, and was compelled to withdraw. James McDermott, of the Scottish-American Club, carried off the first prize, covering 85 feet 9 inches; Carter, of the New-York Club, and F. W. Eddleston took the second and third medals, respectively. A tug of war was next contested between the Entre-Nous and New-York Clubs, the teams being as follows: Entre-Nous—Captain, R. E. Stoeckel, M. Gorman, C. P. Gaffney, O. J. Stevens, anchor; New-York—Captain, T. J. Kilpatrick, J. W. Carter, M. C. Patterson, and W. E. McCredy, anchor. The first trial was very hotly contested, and was won by the Entre-Nous by 4 inches. In the second trial the Entre-Nous made a supreme effort, and, amid tremendous cheering, pulled the ribbon to their side of the flags and held it there, winning by 3 inches. A 100-yard run, after two "walk-over" trial heats, was then won by J. S. Voorhees, in 0:10¼. L. A. Stuart taking the second medal, and J. M. Esquiral, of the Putnam Club, third. F. H. Thompson, of the Union Club, of Boston, easily carried off the prize for a 440-yard run against three competitors, in 0:52 3-5. W. H. Griffin, of the Manhattan Club, came in second, with L. A. Stuart right at his heels.

J. H. Gifford, of the Newark Pedestrian Association, and L. E. Meyers, of the Manhattan Athletic Club, entered, with other competitors, in a one-mile run, to beat the best American amateur record of 4:37 2-5. The prize was a handsome silver cup, offered by the clerks and salesmen of Tiffany's. Meyers made his first half-mile in 2:07, and completed the run in 4:39¼. He was so exhausted that he fell fainting into the arms of a friend. The wildest cheering greeted the successful accomplishment of the feat. Gifford came in second. He was not timed. Messrs. Underhill and Johnson next started on a bicycle race of five miles. It was a foregone conclusion that Johnson would win, and the breaking of the small wheel of Underhill's bicycle contributed to bring about this result. Johnson's time was 19:52; Underhill's, 20:42. An "individual" tug of war between C. B. Waite and J. W. Carter proved an extremely amusing contest. It was won by Waite by 18 inches.

C. W. Durand, in a running high jump, cleared 5 feet 3 inches, and won the first prize; W. Wunder took second place, jumping 5 feet 2 inches, and H. Asheimer third. J. E. Haigh and H. H. Moritz, both of the Scottish-American Club, ran a 120-yard hurdle-race, and Moritz won first prize in 0:18½. W. H. Purdy, of the Manhattan Club, and E. E. Merrill, of the Union Club, of Boston, started next on a one-mile walk to beat the best American amateur record of 6:44¼. Merrill made his first half-mile in 3:13¼, after receiving two cautions. Fearing a possibility of being disqualified, he abandoned the effort to beat the record, and finished in 7:00¾. Purdy, who was sick, made the distance in 7:09¾. Nine competitors started in a 600-yard handicap run, which C. W. Cleveland, of the Manhattan Club, won in 1:17¾; R. Coombs, of the Inwood Club, was second, and E. Adams, of the American Club, third. The games closed with a half-mile run, in which Meyers, who had previously entered his name, withdrew, giving up a contemplated attempt to beat the best amateur time on record. J. A. Monahan, of the Vernon Athletic Club, came in first in 2:10. The two other medals were won by W. O. Wilkinson and W. E. Stewart.

The games were under the supervision of the following gentlemen: Referee, W. C. Wilmer; Judges, T. R. Keator, O. G. Webb, and A. H. Wheeler; Judge of Walking, Thomas A. McIlwen; Handicapper, B. C. Williams; Starter, Waldo Sprague, and Time-keepers, C. H. Pierce, O. T. Johnson, and P. A. Curtis.

## AT THE BAT.

### THE BROOKLYNS BEATEN BY JERSEY CITY'S NINE—DARTMOUTH VS. PRINCETON.

There was a large attendance on the Elysian Fields, in Hoboken, yesterday afternoon, to witness the first championship base-ball match of the season, between the Jersey City nine and the Brooklyn nine. The game opened at 3:30, with the Jersey nine going first to the bat. They were soon disposed of without having scored a run. The Brooklyns then took a turn at the bat, and, through some good batting and an error by Muldoon, the second base man of their opponents, they succeeded in making one run before retiring. In the second inning, the Jerseymen succeeded in getting one run. The Brooklyns were blanked in the last half of the second inning, and did not score a run again until the ending of the ninth inning. Then they made two runs through the reckless play of their rivals. The Jersey nine met with better luck in the base-running line than the Brooklyns, and succeeded in scoring three runs in the third inning. In the eighth inning they added one more to their list, and two in the ninth completed their score, giving them seven to the Brooklyns' three. The fielding by both clubs was tolerably good, but the features of the game were the playing of West and of Sweeney. Appended is a summary:

| JERSEY CITY. | R. | 1B. | P.O. | A. | E. | BROOKLYN. | R. | 1B. | P.O. | A. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sweeney, 1st b. | 1 | 1 | 16 | 0 | 0 | Knowdell, c. | 1 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 0 |
| Muldoon, 2d b. | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 1 | Nelson, s. s. | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| Driscol, p. | 1 | 1 | 0 | 7 | 2 | Clinton, l. f. | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Reipschlei'er, c. | 0 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 0 | Kelley, r. f. | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Fair, 3d b. | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | Schenck, p. | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| McCuller, s. s. | 1 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 2 | Ricker, 1st b. | 0 | 1 | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| Quinn, r. f. | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Kessler, 2d b. | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Latham, l. f. | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | West, 3d b. | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| Dolan, c. f. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | Cramer, c. | 1 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 1 |
| Total | 7 | 11 | 27 | 18 | 5 | Total | 3 | 7 | 27 | 9 | 2 |

SCORE BY INNINGS.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jersey City | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | —7 |
| Brooklyn | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | —3 |

Time of game—Two hours.
Umpire—Mr. Orane.

The Princeton College base-ball nine and a large number of their friends went to St. George's Cricket Ground, Hoboken, yesterday, to meet the nine from Dartmouth College in one of the series of college championship games. After waiting nearly three hours without seeing anything of their adversaries, the Princetons left the grounds in disgust, and their friends received back the entrance fee which they had paid. It seems that, through a multiplicity of telegrams, a misunderstanding arose, and it is thought the Dartmouth boys were under the impression that they were not to play until to-day. It was understood by the Princetons that the other nine had come to this City, but telegrams and messengers sent to all the hotels from the grounds failed to discover their whereabouts. The Dartmouth team arrived later in the day, and it was arranged that the match was to be played this morning at 10 o'clock on the St. George's grounds. The Princeton nine play the Brown University nine at Providence on Thursday, and the Harvard nine on Friday at Cambridge.

## IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

### THE RYE ATHLETIC CLUB GIVES GOLD MEDALS TO THE VICTORS.

The Rye Athletic Club held their opening Spring games on their grounds, about a mile east of the Village of Rye, Westchester County, yesterday afternoon. There were present a large company of ladies and gentlemen from all the neighboring villages, as well as many from this City. The first event was a 100-yard dash in trial heats. The first heat was won by J. H. Rimmer, of the Staten Island Club, in 0:11½; the second by William F. Stydam, of the Manhattan Club, in 0:14¼. In the final heat Rimmer won in 0:11¼. H. M. Wagner, of New-York, carried off first prize in the running broad jump, clearing 18 feet 10 inches. George E. Taylor, of Columbia College, was second, with 18 feet 5½ inches. Next came a tug of war, in which a Rye team, composed of J. A. B. Cowles, T. H. Rushmore, D. B. Porter, and F. W. Sherman, pulled against E. Kemp, A. Lambert, E. Warren, and C. Cammann, of the Wilson & Kellogg Club, of New-York. The former won in 10:40, though the pull was a stubborn one. The 440-yard run was contested in three heats, the final one being won by J. H. Rimmer in 0:57¾, C. H. Cox being second. There were seven starters in the one-mile walk, which J. B. Clark, of the Empire City Club, won in 7:38. W. F. Saner, of the American Club, being second. In throwing the hammer, J. H. Montgomery, of the Rye Club, hurled the 16-pound weight 70 feet 10 inches, and D. B. Porter, of the same club, 67 feet 8 inches. A 120-yard hurdle-race, over 10 hurdles, was won by William E. Beers, of the Staten Island Club, in 0:20¼, George E. Taylor, of Columbia College, being second. There were four starters in the one-mile run—William Belknap and F. W. Sherman, of Rye, and J. H. O'Neil and William E. Reynolds, of Port Chester. It was won by Reynolds in 5:09, O'Neil being second. A bicycle race of two miles closed the afternoon sport. The contestants were George E. Taylor, of New-York, and W. S. Clark, of Tarrytown. He soon left Mr. Taylor one-fifth of a mile behind, and won the race in 8:56. Gold medals were presented to the winners of the various contests, and silver medals to those having second place.

The Rye Athletic Club is a new organization, having been in existence only about six months. William H. Catlin, member of Assembly from the First District of Westchester County, is its President; T. T. Sherman, Vice-President; J. H. Wainwright, Recording Secretary; F. H. Bell, Corresponding Secretary; Clarence Sackett, Treasurer; William H. Catlin, Captain, and G. F. Lawrence, acting Captain. The club committee, to whom credit is due for the success of yesterday's games, was composed of J. H. Halsey, J. H. Wainwright, G. F. Lawrence, J. V. N. Peck, J. H. Montgomery, and J. A. B. Cowles.

## CRICKETERS IN THE FIELD.

### STATEN ISLANDERS DEFEATED BY THE CHESTNUT HILL CLUB OF PHILADELPHIA.

A cricket match, which terminated in a rather exciting manner, was played yesterday on Staten Island, between the first elevens of the Staten Island Cricket Club and the Chestnut Hill Cricket Club, of Philadelphia. A large number of spectators were present during the progress of the game, which was begun at 11:10 A. M. The Staten Island team went to the bat, with Bance and Stevens against the bowling of Tyers and Biddle. Both batsmen played fairly at the outset, but were got rid of within half an hour, Tyers taking Stevens's middle stump, and Biddle catching Bance, the first and second wickets going down for 9 and 14 respectively. Roberts, the partner of Harvey at the bat, "skyed" a ball from Tyers, which should have been caught at long field, but was muffed in a wretched manner. After some better batting by Roberts, his "skying" example was so well copied by Harvey as to result in his being easily caught by Sartori, the fourth wicket falling for 25. Two other members of the Staten Island team were disposed of in quick succession. Roberts was nicely caught by Butcher, and Sprague was run out after scoring 3. Six wickets were now down for a total of 30, and only two had been added when Ronaldson was bowled by Biddle. While Outerbridge and Lane were at the bat, the somewhat disgusted partisans of the Staten Island team found some consolation in two fine hits by Outerbridge, which netted 7 runs. With a total of 10 to his individual credit, he was soon after bowled by Tyers, and was succeeded by Eyre. Lane was caught at wicket by Pearson immediately after having made a hit for 4, which, with a 2 previously scored, gave him a total of 6, and increased the team score to 57. Tyers bowled Rich, leaving Eyre to carry his bat out, with a total of 51 to the credit of the Staten Islanders. The best achievement by the opposing team during the inning was the taking of 6 wickets by Tyers.

At 12:50 P. M. the Philadelphia team detailed Groome and Pearson to face the bowling of Lane and Sprague. The first wicket fell for 5 and the second for 7, each bowler sending a batsman away. Their successors, Murphy and Butcher, stood well, the former gaining a majority of the runs as the result of superior batting. He was the first of the two to succumb, however, Lane bowling him. Butcher had scarcely been joined by a partner when he, too, was bowled by Sprague—18 scored and 4 wickets down. Tyers then went in to second the efforts of Sartori, but before either of them could score, the professional was cleverly caught in the slips by Harvey. With Biddle as an associate, Sartori battled in good style. Two of his hits were loudly applauded for their brilliancy, one of them netting 6 and the other 4. Having scored a total of 14, he was bowled by Sprague, and was succeeded by Borie. The efforts of the latter, added to those of the remaining men, Farnum, Thompson, and Patterson, increased the total of the inning to 41. The Staten Islanders now felt confident of a victory, but they reckoned without their host, their second inning resulting in the poor total of 34. The visitors began their second inning with such effective work that it was thought they would have not only the game, but also five or six wickets to spare. Lane and Sprague, by their excellent bowling, however, got several of the batsmen out so quickly that only three wickets were up when the necessary 51 was scored. Total scores for the two innings—Staten Island, 90; Chestnut Hill, 92.

Following is the score in detail:

STATEN ISLAND TEAM.

| First Inning. | | Second Inning. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bance, c. Biddle, b. Tyers | 7 | l. b. w. b. Tyers | 3 |
| Stevens, b. Tyers | 4 | b. Tyers | 4 |
| Moore, c. Tyers, b. Biddle | 3 | c. Murphy, b. Biddle | 4 |
| Roberts, c. Biddle, b. Butcher | 8 | b. Tyers | 0 |
| Harvey, c. Sartori, b. Tyers | 2 | c. Butcher, b. Tyers | 5 |
| Sprague, run out | 3 | b. Biddle | 6 |
| Ronaldson, b. Biddle | 1 | b. Tyers | 0 |
| Outerbridge, b. Tyers | 10 | c. and b. Tyers | 1 |
| Lane, c. Pearson, b. Tyers | 6 | b. Biddle | 0 |
| J. Eyre, not out | 6 | c. and b. Tyers | 8 |
| Rich, b. Tyers | 0 | not out | 2 |
| Leg-byes, 2; wides, 2 | 4 | Byes, 2; wide, 1 | 3 |
| Total | 56 | Total | 34 |

CHESTNUT HILL TEAM.

| First Inning. | | Second Inning. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Groome, b. Lane | 1 | b. Lane | 3 |
| Pearson, b. Sprague | 5 | b. Lane | 12 |
| Murphy, b. Lane | 9 | b. Sprague | 0 |
| Butcher, b. Sprague | 2 | b. Lane | 12 |
| Tyers, c. Harvey, b. Lane | 0 | b. Lane | 4 |
| Sartori, b. Sprague | 14 | b. Sprague | 6 |
| Biddle, b. Sprague | 5 | run out | 1 |
| Borie, b. Lane | 1 | b. Sprague | 2 |
| Farnum, b. Sprague | 1 | not out | 8 |
| Thompson, b. Lane | 3 | not out | 0 |
| Patterson, not out | 0 | not out | 0 |
| | | Leg bye | 1 |
| Total | 41 | Total | 51 |

FALL OF WICKETS.

*Staten Island.*

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| First Inning | 9 | 14 | 14 | 25 | 25 | 30 | 32 | 42 | 51 | 56 |
| Second Inning | 3 | 12 | 20 | 21 | 27 | 31 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 |

*Chestnut Hill.*

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| First Inning | 5 | 7 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 37 | 38 | 38 | 41 | 41 |
| Second Inning | 5 | 14 | 28 | 32 | 44 | 45 | 48 | 49 | .. | .. |

## CAPTURING FIRST PRIZES.

### THE CENTRAL ATHLETIC CLUB'S ANNUAL MEETING AT PARKVILLE, LONG ISLAND.

An amateur athletic meeting, under the auspices of the Central Athletic Club, of New-York, was held yesterday on the grounds of the Brooklyn Driving Park, Parkville, Long Island. There was a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen. The programme opened with a 100-yard handicap dash, in three trials, which was won by C. J. Connell, of the American Club, in 0:10¼. There were 14 starters in the one-mile handicap run, which was won by T. J. Conney, of the Pastime Club, in 4:45. A three-mile bicycle race was on the programme, but only one starter rolled his machine on the track. This was I. M. Wrigley, of the Brooklyn Bicycle Club, who went through the formality of riding over the track for the purpose of carrying off the prize. He made the distance in 13:29¼. For the half-mile run there were 14 starters, the leading man being 75 yards in advance of the scratch. W. Roberts, of the New-York Club, with a start of 75 yards, won in 2:05. The walking contest brought out 14 men in light-marching order, but only six came in at the end of the race. D. J. Sullivan, of the New-York Club, was in advance. He was declared winner of the prize in 8:36. The trial heat winners in the 220-yard handicap dash were, respectively: C. Hamburg, New-York Club; A. F. Emuide, Harlem Club; C. J. Connell, American Club; E. H. Raedel, Scottish-American Club; F. York, Entre Nous; and W. E. Lanchantin, Brooklyn Club. In the final heat C. Hamburg was the victor in 0:23¼. The Clinton Athletic Club was pitted against the Central Club in a tug of war, in which the weight of each man was limited to 135 pounds, best two in three. The first tug was won by the Centrals by four feet, which so discouraged the Clintons that they conceded the victory to their adversaries without a final pull.

W. O'Keefe, of the Manhattan Club; W. H. Parry, of Williamsburg, and F. G. Trunkett, of the Brooklyn Club, started on a three-mile pedestrian tour at 5 o'clock. Trunkett won, after a hard struggle, in 26:07. The winners in the trial heats in the 220-yard hurdle handicap race were M. J. Gilligan, Clinton Club; J. McKinney and T. English, Empire City Club. The final heat was won by J. McKinney in 0:29¼. The 440-yard handicap was won by L. Curth, of the Putnam Club, in 0:53¾. A final tug of war was between teams of fours belonging to the Central and Clinton Clubs, the aggregate weight of each team being limited to 600 pounds, closed the day's sport. The Centrals were declared the victors by two inches. The first prize in all contests was a silver cup, and the second a silver medal.

## SCOTTISH-AMERICAN GAMES.

The Scottish-American Club of Jersey City held their first annual Spring games yesterday. The 10-mile go-as-you-please race was won by Edward McCaffrey, of the club, in 1:07:18, W. I. Haight, of the Olympic Club, being second. M. C. Johnson won the 100-yard run, for members of the club only, and R. Hilliard was second. Among the other winners of contests were John W. Bolen (scratch) in the two-mile handicap walk. Time—18:19. P. St. G. Bofell, of the Manhattan Club, in the 100-yard handicap race, open to all comers, time—0:11¼; Peter Boag, in the running broad jump, covering 15 feet 7¾ inches; F. P. Murray, of the Brooklyn Club, in the three-mile handicap walk, time from scratch, 26:58; J. J. Hart, of No. 5 School, Jersey City, in the 220-yard race, for boys, time—0:30; J. H. Kelly, in the one-mile handicap walk, for members, time—8:44, (handicap 15 seconds;) F. L. Taylor, in the one-quarter mile handicap, time—1:01; J. Griffin, in the five-mile handicap run, time—32:35, with 90 yards start; H. Whittaker and C. V. Bunnell, in the relief race; W. Newbourg, of the Manhattan Club, in the mile run, time—5:38. An exciting tug of war between teams from the Scottish-Americans and a club from Lorillards was won easily by the former in 4:10. The steeple-chase of 1,000 yards, for members only, ended the day's sport, R. J. Berry being the winner.

## ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

J. K. Emmet is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Gen. H. G. Gibson, United States Army, is at the Gilsey House.

The Rev. Dr. Harrison, of Tallahassee, is at the St. Denis Hotel.

Richard Nevins, of Columbus, Ohio, and Capt. Leitch, of the steam-ship Saragossa, are at the New-York Hotel.

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, of Virginia; Col. George W. Schofield, United States Army, and Charlemagne Tower, of Philadelphia, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

# CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

## NEW-YORK.

The United States steamer Powhatan, Capt. D. L. Braine commanding, arrived yesterday from Annapolis.

During the month of May 900 vessels from foreign ports arrived in New-York, being the largest number that has ever entered this port in a single month.

The decomposed remains of a strange man, attired in a blue flannel shirt, dark pantaloons, and brogans, were found in the Bay off Bedloe's Island yesterday, and were removed to the Morgue.

The vital statistics for the month of May were as follows: Deaths, 2,696; births, 1,880; marriages, 752. For the corresponding month last year the figures were: Deaths, 2,136; births, 1,849; and marriages, 754.

The remains of the man found on Sunday in the river at the foot of West Tenth-street have been identified as those of Joseph Allen, a fireman on the Cunard steam-ship Bothnia, who fell overboard and was drowned on the 27th ult.

While insane, yesterday morning, Henry Heible, aged 33, of No. 217 East Thirty-third-street, attempted suicide by severing the arteries at both wrists with a razor. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital in an exhausted condition from loss of blood.

The Norwegian bark Parro, Capt. Nelsen, which arrived yesterday after a 35 days' voyage from Cardiff, reports having fallen in with the bark Ulster, of St. John, which had been abandoned. On the 7th of May the crew of the Parro sighted, in latitude 40° 35', longitude 47° 16', an iceberg 75 feet in height and a quarter of a mile in length.

Some time yesterday, Gottlieb Kneadler, a tailor, of No. 316 Sixth-street, committed suicide by inserting the points of a tailor's shears in his throat and drawing them together so as to sever the windpipe and blood-vessels. Kneadler was reported to be the son of wealthy and titled Wurtembergers. He came to America in 1865, and was supplied with money by his family. Social habits engendered dissipation, and Kneadler became a confirmed drunkard.

Dora McBride, who was dying of consumption, was brutally assaulted yesterday at No. 336 Fifth-street by her husband, Eugene, a tailor, because she told a priest, who administered extreme unction to her, that her husband had ill-treated her. She was sent to Bellevue Hospital and her husband was arrested. Her daughters—Annie, aged 5 years, and Margaret, aged 4 years—were sent to the Catholic Protectory by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

George Lockwood, alias James Brown, alias Cully, a notorious burglar, was held yesterday at the Jefferson Market Police Court for assaulting James Casey, of Newark, N. J. Casey came to New-York to see the Decoration Day parade, and went into a saloon in Bleecker-street. Lockwood was in the saloon, and mistaking Casey for an officer who had arrested him for burglary attacked him, and gave him a severe beating. Lockwood assaulted Detective Crowley of the Fifteenth Precinct when he went to arrest him.

Louis and Morris Einstein live with their brother-in-law, Samuel Berlin, at No. 80 East Third-street. About 10:30 o'clock on Sunday night, Patrick Kelly, aged 24, of No. 89 Willett-street, insulted Mrs. Berlin. The Einstein brothers and Berlin resented this, and in the quarrel which followed, Kelly was stabbed in the back with a knife, which penetrated to his right lung. He was taken to the Chambers-Street Hospital. When the three men were brought before Kelly in the hospital for identification, he declared that none of them were implicated in the assault upon him. The prisoners were taken to the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, where Louis Einstein and Berlin were remanded. Morris Einstein was discharged.

## BROOKLYN.

The Sunday-schools of the Eastern District will have their anniversary parade to-morrow, (Wednesday,) if the weather permits.

The body of a drowned woman was found in the water, at the foot of South Tenth-street, yesterday. She was about 40 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches in height, and was dressed in black waist and skirt.

During the ceremony of decoration at the Soldiers' Monument, in Green-Wood Cemetery, yesterday, Thomas Walsh, aged 24, and Thomas Keating, both of New-York City, were arrested for picking the pocket of William Willse of a gold watch valued at $115. Mr. Willse is a resident of Union Hill, N. J.

John De Young, a painter, aged 45 years, committed suicide yesterday morning by hanging himself to a grape arbor in the rear of No. 121 Adams-street, where he lived with his wife. De Young had been drinking heavily of late, and it is supposed he was temporarily insane from that cause when he took his life.

The gas consolidation scheme defeated last year has again been revived, and it is said that the Brooklyn City, Citizens', Metropolitan, Williamsburg, and Fulton Municipal—five of the seven gas companies in the city—have completed arrangements to make a combination, and thus create a gigantic monopoly against which the consumers will be powerless. The proposition is to be submitted to the stockholders of the different companies on the 24th of June.

Justice Gilbert yesterday vacated the stay of proceedings granted by himself in the case of Moses Kessel against Andrew Zeiser, both claimants for the position of Charities Commissioner. The General Term decided in favor of Kessel, but Zeiser got a stay of proceedings pending an appeal to the Court of Appeals. Kessel is a Ring Democrat, and Judge Gilbert's order vacating the stay obtained by Zeiser, places the Charities Commission again in Boss McLaughlin's control.

## NEW-JERSEY.

James Cramer was brought into the First Precinct Station, in Jersey City, Sunday night, and a charge made against him of being drunk and disorderly. He presented a somewhat strange appearance, and the Police thought he might be sick, but City Physician Watson, who happened to be present, said he was merely under the influence of liquor, and, accordingly, the prisoner was locked in a cell. Yesterday morning when the doorman went down stairs to give the prisoners their breakfast Cramer was found lying on the floor of the cell dead. It is supposed he died from heart disease.

Aristides Rene, a West Indian negro, was yesterday visiting Mrs. Georgiana Kelly, a colored woman who resides at No. 50 Gregory-street, Jersey City. After considerable beer had been disposed of Rene suddenly ran out of the house and dashed through Washington-place and Newark-avenue toward the ferry. Mrs. Kelly cried out that she was stabbed. Rene was captured on Newark-avenue and brought to the First Precinct Station-house. It seems that Rene and Mrs. Kelly became involved in a dispute, and he stabbed her in the shoulder with a pen-knife, inflicting a painful, but not serious, wound.

## SUN-STROKES YESTERDAY.

There were three cases of sun-stroke in the First Regiment of Pennsylvania yesterday. The first occurred at Fortieth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, where the regiment was stationed before falling into line for the parade. The other cases occurred while the regiment was standing before the St. Nicholas Hotel. They were attended by Dr. Messemer, of the Fifth Regiment.

John Miller, aged 37, of No. 348 East Thirtieth-street, was prostrated by the heat at the Cooper Institute yesterday, and was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

Julius Sankey, a member of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, was overcome by the heat while the regiment was passing Fifth-avenue and Seventeenth-street yesterday, and was conveyed to the New-York Hospital.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

*In steam-ship Bermuda, from Bermuda.*—Col. and Mrs. Stokes, Miss Stokes, Robert Stokes, Harry Stokes, Morris Stokes, Capt. Luckenbach, Capt. De Boss, Arthur Young, Lieut. Cotterell, John McKay, A. Meade, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Freeburn and three children, Mrs. Sanger, W. E. Pitt, Mr. and Mrs. John A. Frith, Peter Van Nest, Mrs. Buchanan, Miss Buchanan, Sophia Williams, Benjamin Smith, John Smith.

## WESTERN UNION TIME BALL.

NEW-YORK, May 31.—The Western Union time ball was to-day dropped correctly.

## MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....4:31 | Sun sets.....7:25 | Moon rises..12:47

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

| A. M. | P. M. | P. M. |
|---|---|---|
| Sandy Hook..3:31 | Gov. Island..3:30 | Hell Gate..4:33 |

# MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..............MONDAY, MAY 31.

## ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Bolivia, (Br.,) Small, Glasgow May 20, via Moville 21st, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros.

Steam-ship Africa, (Ger.,) Fundt, Cardiff 14 ds., with iron to order—vessel to C. Tobias & Co.

Steam-ship City of Savannah, Fleetwood, Savannah May 28, with mdse. and passengers to George Yonge.

Steam-ship City of Atlanta, Woodhull, Charleston May 29, with mdse. and passengers to J. W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship Louisiana, Gager, New-Orleans 5 ds. and 5 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Clark & Seaman.

Steam-ship City of Paris, (Br.,) Lochead, Liverpool May 19, and Queenstown 20th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale.

Steam-ship Neptune, Berry, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. F. Dimock.

Steam-ship Calvella, (Br.,) Major, Constantinople 39 ds., via Malta, with iron to order—vessel to master.

Steam-ship Richmond, Stevens, Norfolk, with mdse. to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Claribel, (Br.,) Jones, Ponce May 7, Mayaguez 8th, Arecibo 12th, St. John 14th, Fajardo 15th, Humacoa 16th, Tabacoa 17th, Naguabo 18th, Arroyo 19th, Guayanilla 20th, Guanica 21st, and Aguadilla 24th, with mdse. and passengers to Fim, Forwood & Co.

Steam-ship Whickham, (Br.,) Scott, Bodi April 28, Catania 30th, Palermo May 4th, Messina 6th, Sorrento 7th, and Gibraltar 14th, with fruit to Lawrence Giles & Co.—vessel to Seager Bros.

Steam-ship Canima, (Br.,) Crowell, Arroyo May 16, Humacoa 17th, St. Thomas 18th, Ponce 21st, Mayaguez 22d, and St. John 24th, with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co.

Steam-ship Bermuda, (Br.,) Wilson, Bermuda May 27, with produce and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co.

Bark Harmony, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Downing, Dunkirk 30 ds., in ballast to Scammell Bros.

Bark Agat, (Norw.,) Nerdrum, Gothenburg 45 ds., with old iron to order—vessel to Benham, Pickerling & Co.

Bark Fannie E., (of St. John, N. B.,) Stockton, Troon 37 ds., with iron to order—vessel to J. W. Parker & Co.

Bark Eugenia Longo, (Ital.,) Ruggiero, Naples 73 ds., with rags to order—vessel to Scarpati & Co.

Brig Nile, (Costa Rican,) Gordon, Carthagena 20 ds., with mdse. to J. H. Simmons & Co.—vessel to Parsons & Loud.

WIND—Sunset, at Sandy Hook, light, W.; clear; at City Island, light, N.W.; clear.

## SAILED.

Steam-ships Mary Louise, for London; Othello, for Hull; Acapulco, for Aspinwall; Isaac Bell, for Norfolk; Albemarle, for Lewes.

## BY CABLE.

LONDON, May 31.—Sld. 21st inst., Elo Battista; 24th inst., Oreste; 25th inst., Ocean, Capt. Vogt; Sirrah; 29th inst., Duisberg, Oberon, Ravenscrag, St. Mark, Telefon, Capt. Sorensen; 31st inst., Lois, latter for New-York; Mater, for Philadelphia.

Arr. 24th inst., Heidi, Sagatun; 27th inst., A. B. Stronach, Prince Consort; 28th inst., Fresno, George, La Grazie, Paul Boyton; 29th inst., Caledonia, Clara Maria, Fido, Hiram, Mars, having been ashore; Prince Waldemar, Garden Island, latter at Deal; Hohenzollern; 30th inst., Bremerhaven, Sirius, all off Dover; Margarethe, off the Isle of Wight; Arcadia, Belle Star, Ellen Stuart, Pinnet, Gesualdo, Isabel Craggs, Lady Dufferin, Madras, Nadia, Panmure, Scotia, Toronto, Warbiorg; 31st inst., Inga, Mary Hogarth, Scharnhorst, Spanker, Winde Wart.

The steam-ship Australian, (Br.,) Capt. Sandres, from New-Orleans May 12, has arr. at Liverpool.

The steam-ship Bath City, (Br.,) Capt. Wise, from New-York May 13, has arr. at Bristol.

The steam-ship Govino, (Br.,) Capt. Coutes, from Montreal May 14, and Quebec the 15th, has arr. at Glasgow.

The British steam-ships Earl of Lonsdale, Capt. Phillips, from Baltimore May 2, and Morea, Capt. Foster, from Philadelphia May 5, arr. at Gibraltar on the 23d inst.

The ship Aneroid, (Br.,) Capt. Wade, from New-York April 27, has arr. at Calais. Her maintop-mast, main-yard, and rigging were damaged in a collision.

The Anchor Line steam-ship Trinacria, Capt. Russell, from New-York May 15, for this port, has passed the Lizard.

GLASGOW, May 31.—The State Line steam-ship State of Georgia, Capt. Smith, from New-York May 20, arr. here at 5 o'clock this morning.

HAVRE, May 31.—The Hamburg-American Line steam-ship Allemania, Capt. Zwanck, from Hamburg for New-York, sld. hence to-day.

LARNE, May 31.—The State Line steam-ship State of Indiana, Capt. Sadler, from Glasgow for New-York, sld. hence yesterday at noon.

LIVERPOOL, May 31.—The steam-ship Persian, (Br.,) Capt. Pentony, from Boston May 19, and Alva, (Span.,) Capt. De Louga, from New-Orleans May 11, have arr. here.

The Inman Line steam-ship City of Richmond, Capt. Leitch, from New-York May 22, for this port via Queenstown, was signaled off Crookhaven at 8:30 o'clock this morning.

MOVILLE, May 31.—The Allan Line steam-ship Moravian, Capt. Graham, from Montreal May 13, has arr. here, on her way to Liverpool.


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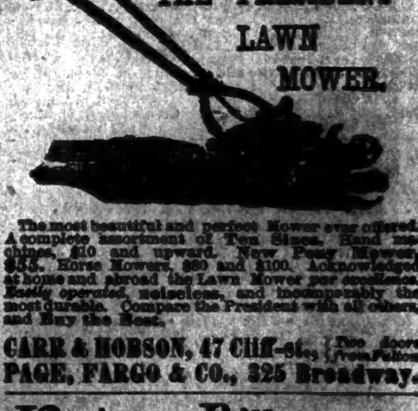

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